

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

VOL XV NO. 178-

BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 25 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
AND SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28 Nov.	RAJPUTANA	MAEDONIA*	11,120
2 Dec.	RAJMAK	MOOLTAN*	10,802
10 "	RANPURA	MOOLTAN*	20,847
17 "	RAJPUTANA	COMORIN*	15,598
24 "	RANPURA	COMORIN*	15,132
31 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA*	20,837
14 "	RANPURA	MALOJA*	16,601
21 "	RAWALPINDI	MOOREA*	10,553
28 "	RANPURA	MOOREA*	16,050
4 Feb.	RAJMAK	MALOJA*	15,098
11 "	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA*	16,619
18 "	RAJMAK	MALWA*	10,980
25 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,598
3 Mar.	RAJMAK	SARKUNDA	15,202
10 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 "	RAJMAK	CHINA*	10,502
24 "	RANPURA	CHINA*	7,952
31 "	RAJMAK	MOOLTAN*	16,601
7 Apr.	RANPURA	MOOLTAN*	20,847
14 "	RAJMAK	MALOJA*	10,602
21 "	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA*	16,619
28 "	RANPURA	MALOJA*	20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA	MALOJA*	15,598
12 "	RAJMAK	MOOREA*	10,553
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 "	RAJMAK	NALDERA*	16,038

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only
\$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:
1st Saloon to London A. 280, B. 270, C. 260.
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. 272, B. 262, C. 252.
2nd Saloon to London A. 254, B. 244, C. 234.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. 246, B. 236, C. 226.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date, about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
15th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
12th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA	7,288
8th March	DUMANA	8,427
5th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

Date, about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
13th Dec.	DELTA	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
17th "	ALIPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
31st "	TASMANIA M.	Straits and Japan.
1928		
10th Jan.	KHIVA	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.
31st "	KALYAN	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.

*Approximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date, about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
24th Nov.	VASNA	Bombay via Karachi, Karachi via Port of Swat & Cutch Mandvi.
28th "	VITA	Karachi via Port of Swat & Cutch Mandvi.
30th "	BARODA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th "	ELLORA	Mombasa.
7th Dec.	KARACOLA	East & South Africa.

Extra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busrch.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Port. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	5059	19 Nov.	27 Nov.
Seiyo Maru	6550	1 Dec.	11 Dec.
Penang Maru	5214	1 Dec.	15 "
Mororan Maru	5374	17 "	30 "
Moji Maru	3767	21 "	5 Jan.
Sado Maru	5898	30 "	12 "

* Passenger Steamer
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20270, 23738. Telg. 'Yasan.'

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO
JAPAN via SINGAPORE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	14th Nov.	24th Nov.
Honolulu Maru	27th "	7th Dec.
Indo Maru	14th Dec.	23rd "
Hoiyo Maru	15th "	30th "
Shinnoh Maru	16th "	31st "
Hankow Maru	17th "	31st "
Celebes Maru	26th "	8th Jan.

For Particulars apply to:-
C. MURASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams:
"SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 45 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kachhwar)

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Daily Edition.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly Local Mofussil Foreign.
Rs. 34 Rs. 4 Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:-

Name of Subscriber
Address
Register No.
Date of paper
Time of delivery

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms, UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by a master Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:-Saturia City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
Valuation Year Surplus disclosed.
First .. 1917 Rs. 11,532
Second .. 1920 Rs. 27,737
Third .. 1923 Rs. 1,16,644
No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:-
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Saturia City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IS DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907).
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER Rs. 1,500 IN CASH YOU GET FULLY PAIDUP AND A Rs. 1,500 PAYABLE POLICY AFTER DEATH OF Rs. 3,000

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:-
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS

AMRUTANJAN

FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Coconut Brand "LOTUS HONEY" genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dose Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.-Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:-KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:-GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., Ph. D.

Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES { 1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000 } Increase Rs. 59,08,000
{ 1926 Rs. 2,96,42,000 } Increase Rs. 94,97,000
{ 1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 } Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.
WITH PROFIT-POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIAL.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:-
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN
INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.
BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies.

137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

INSURE WITH:-
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee-Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders-(Established 1891)-No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely THE LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:-
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An experienced MECHANIC LINO-OPERATOR for East Africa. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2053, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
A. 29556.

WANTED.—MANAGERS and CASHIERS for a well-known import and export firm. (Established 1911) for branches to be opened in the province of Bombay. Cash security essential. Please apply with one anna stamp for reply to No. 2051 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A. R548

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle," daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate. Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B. 29545

MEDICALS.

LEUCODERMA.—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRJ" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P. 29194R

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P. 28575C.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

H T GRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—A nice BANGALOW, suitable for change of air at Karla, reputed for refreshing healthy climate, Tuberculosis even cured in this health resort. Apply Box 2034, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
C. R571.

TO BE LET.—A newly built one storied BUNGALOW with up-to-date electric fittings and garage sea shore at Napeansea Road. Apply Box No. 2052 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C. R566

TO BE LET.—BANDRA Two SHOPS at Hill Road opposite Convent School, near Electric Power House. Apply IRANI on premises.
C. 29557.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, baselnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 18 each Prices Postage included. DAB BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F. R29203

FOR SALE.

TOWELS THAT STAY YOUNG.

Kakomi Turkish Towels take a lot of wearing-out. Treat them as hard as you like, you won't dismay them. Well bleached and excellent in appearance, they will give you years of service.
Price from Rs. 14-8 per dozen upwards.

TROUBLE FREE TENNIS SCREENS. Specify Kakomi Tennis Screens. They are strong and simple to erect. Made from Dark Blue Sheeting or Dosuti. Size 60'x9'.

Dosuti Rs. 136 per pair.
Sheeting Rs. 112 per pair.

GET A GOOD PURDAH.

You can make or mar the appearance of a room, with a single Pardah. Choose from our wide range of delicate shades and add to the character of your rooms. All Kakomi Pardahs are hemmed ready for rod.
Price for size 6'x50" Dosuti Rs. 2-8 each.
Price for size 6'x72" Dosuti Rs. 3-12 each.
Price for size 6'x44" Boltona Sheeting Rs. 2-8 each.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K1

WHY NOT SAVE BOMBAY RENTS and BUILD A FAMILY HOUSE THEREFOR? The easiest way is to buy a plot and build a house on easy instalments equal to your monthly rent. See the LAND MANAGER, Development Department, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay, who will render you all assistance. Plots at KHAR, CHAPEL ROAD, DANDA, CHEMBUR and GHATKOPAR. Plan of each scheme costs Rupee One only. Illustrated booklets available at a few annas.
N. 29552.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—CALHOTEL.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New Rs. 495
Corona Three fine Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good Rs. 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9 Rs. 125
Century Portable Rs. 85
Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivetti 9, 10 & 11 and Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteract, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS for Piece Goods and Hosiery. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply SYAL TRADING CO., registered, "Rose Villa", Ludhiana.
T. 29381.

BUTTONS cheapest available to YOUNG. MAN & Co., 58, Patalikhan Lane, Dacca Samples for 2/.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

Ask for

**BEST
NILGIRI
TEAS**

Apply for particulars:
**THE ALL INDIA
TEA TRADING
COMPANY,
COIMBATORE.
S. INDIA.**

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column
Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-3-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent
Insertion .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofassil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF METAL SCRAP.

The AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap material which can be seen at the General Stores, Parel, at the Railway's Wharf at Sewri Bunder, Mechanical Shops, Parel, and Branch Stores, Jhansi.

2. Prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy which will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th December, 1927.

T. G. RUSSELL,

Agent, G. I. P. Ry.
28th November, 1927.
29554

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SEVENTH EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FINE ART CALCUTTA

To be held at
THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART.
in February, 1928.
For prospectus, etc., apply to
J. P. GANGOOOLY,
Honorary Secretary,
28, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.

29532

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VALLABH RATANJI, a widower, late of Mohoti Daman Hindu Inhabitant, a Tailor residing at Panjrapole, outside the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

(1). NARAN GOPAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Tailor, residing at Barbhaya Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay,
(2). MANCHARAM PITAM-BER, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a dress-maker, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay,
(3). RAMJI BHULA, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Tailor, residing at Barbhaya Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the abovesaid, deceased, Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,

Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 17th day of November, 1927.

CHITNIS, KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA.

Petitioners' Attorneys.

29563

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virji Lal Ranchhodas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other information, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients' instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market. For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,

Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,

375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. Nos. 22044-22041.

29554

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserved Fund " 96,500,900

BRANCHES:
Alexandria, Karachi, Seattle
Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco
Bombay, London, Samarang
Buenos Aires, Los Angeles, Shanghai
Calcutta, Lyons, Singapore
Canton, Manila, Shimonsaki
Changchun, Nagasaki, Sourabaya
Darwin, Newchwang, Sydney
Fengtien, New York, Tientsin
Hankow, Nagoya, Tokyo
Hankow, Osaka, Tsinan
Hankow, Peking, Tsingtau
Hankow, Rangoon, Vladivostok
Hankow, Rio de Janeiro
Kai Yuan, Saigon

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,

Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. C. GRAY, Manager.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Pottal, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kailoi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Hari-bhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dowan, Baroda.
Navroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (1st Son, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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NEXT SATURDAY!!

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RENOUNDED POEM OF

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Omar Khayyam

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KATHLEEN KEY.
SANDHURST
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Darling of the screen having sweet beauty and smooth expressions.

Commencing from 26th inst. i.e. TO-MORROW

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH
THEATRE.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received
the following quotations by special telegram
from their Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices
Bukit Drah Rubber	24/8
Cavunul Rub. & Tea	18/8
Ceylon Planters	39
Ceylon Rubber	52/8
Clunes Estates	32
Cochin Rubber	51XD
Ella Tea	290
Estates Co. of Ceylon	40
Fairview Estate	37/8
Procester Estates	72
Hatbaya Rubber	15
Kantton Rubber	11
Koravala Rubber	52/8
Indo-Malay Estates	23
Jambulan's T. & Rub.	16
Johong Rubber	23
Kalutara Company	45
Kalutara Rubber	21/8
Kelani Valley Rub.	35
Lagat River	32
Lanka Rubber	80
Lansdowne Rubber	175
Maha Uva Estates	53
Matale Valley Rub.	28/8
Meall Mor Estates	39
Mirishona Rubber	25
Naranga Rubber	35
Neuchatel Estates	56
North Western Rub.	26/8
Petladulla T. & Rub.	31
Rubick Groves	42/8
Saffragam T. & Rub.	27/8
Talagawella Tea	71
Torrington Tea	24
Udabaga Tea	80
Udappola Rubber	27
Uluwatu Rubber	19/8
Yogan Tea	57
Interims for 1928	Cocanuts.
Remarks:—Market—Steady.	
Rubber—Spot Colombo—Rt.	0.98-1/2
cents.	
Cochin Rubber XD 104 per cent. 2nd In-	
terim.	

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received
the following quotations by special telegram
from their Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 per cent.	£103 0 0
1933 Notes)	
Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd.	£ 3 12 6
Assam Bengal Railway Ord.	
Stock	£ 92 10 0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10 per	
cent. Pref.)	£ 0 12 0
Bombay Port Trust 6 per cent.	
Debs. (1952)	£109 10 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co.,	
Ltd.	£ 0 8 6
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£ 0 13 0
Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.	£ 4 16 3
Calcutta Port Trust 6 per cent.	
Debs. (1952)	£110 0 0
Australian 5 per cent. Loan	
(1935/45)	£ 99 0 0
Calcutta Port Trust 5 per cent.	
Debs. (1953/83)	£ 68 0 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ord.)	£ 1 1 0
Chartered Bank of India A.	
& China	£ 20 15 0
Chersonese Rubber Co., Ltd.	£ 0 3 6
Easton Bank Ltd.	£ 6 7 6
French 5 per cent. Rentes	£ 16 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.	
Corp.	£119 0 0
India 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling	
Stock	£ 71 5 0
Indian 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling	
Loan (1950/55)	£ 92 5 0
India 3 per cent. Sterling	
Stock	£ 63 0 0
India 5-1/2 Sterling Loan	
(1932)	£103 0 0
Karachi Port Trust 5-1/2 per	
cent. Debs. (1954)	£101 0 0
Largest Plantations, Ltd.	£ 2 5 6
Lloyds Banks, Limited	£ 3 9
Mexican Eagle Oil Co., Ltd.	£ 40 16 0
National Bank of India, Ltd.	£ 49 15 0
National Bank of India, Ltd.	£ 7 9 0
Nitrates Railway (Ord.)	
P. & O. Bankin Corporation.	
Stock	£ 10 10 0

Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly.	£ 83 0 0
4-1/2 per cent. Debs.	
Shell Transport & Trading Co.,	£ 4 11 3
Ltd.	
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord.	
Stock)	£197 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway 4 per	
cent. Pref. Stock)	£ 90 10 0
Tata Iron & Steel (7 per cent.	
Debtors)	£104 0 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 per cent. 'B'	
Debs. 1934/45)	£101 0 0
War Loan 5 per cent. (1929/	
47)	£101 0 0
Remarks:—Market—Steady but quiet.	

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have
received the following quotations by cable
from their London Agents.

Name.	Latest Prices.
Miller's Timber & Trading Co.	£ 1 2 6
Ord.	
4-1/2 p.c. India Loan 1950/55	92 6 3
Nundyrod Gold Co. Ord.	0 12 0
Anglo-Burma Tin Co.	1 2 6
Attock Oil	1 7 6
Association Portland Cement	1 7 6
Bangal Iron Ord.	9 13 1-1/2
Burma Corporation	5 4 0
British American Tobacco	7 2 0
Centraids	1 7 6
Calico Printers	1 11 9
Dunlop Rubber Co.	3 12 6
Anglo-Persian Oil Co.	4 5 0
Rhodesian & General Asbestos	4 10 3
James Finlay Ord.	1 14 3
General Elec. Co. Ord.	5 15 0
Jokai Assn. Tea Co. Ord.	0 13 0
West Rand Consolidated Mines	6 7 6
Central Prov. Manganese	2 3 6
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	2 3 6
Malayan Plantations	2 3 6
British Burma Pets. Ord.	6 8 6
Rubber Plants Investment	2 2 8
Trust Co.	5 4 6
Southern Plantations	0 12 6
Vickers Ord.	0 14 0
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord.	4 19 2
(Tin)	
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	
Government Securities.—Steady.	

General Securities.—Steady.
Oil Shares.—Steady with little doing.
Rubber Shares.—Firm.
Stock of Rubber in London.—698½ Tons.
Increase on week.—348.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.)

Since we wrote our report a week ago the net changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	Jan.	Feb.	May.
New York 16-11-27	19.73	19.93	20.10
New York 23-11-27	19.56	19.77	19.94
	—17	—16	—16
	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Liverpool 16-11-27	10.65	10.64	10.64
Liverpool 23-11-27	10.58	10.56	10.55
	—07	—08	—09

The 8th Ginning Report was published on Monday and stated that the total ginning prior to 14th November was 10,899,000 bales. This figure was somewhat smaller than expected. Prior to the publication of this report crop estimators were taking of a crop in excess of 13 million, but the feeling now prevails that these ginnings tend to confirm the last Government estimate of 12,842,000 bales. Except for the spurt given by the ginning figure the tone of the market has been heavy. Mills all over the world are feeling the effect which the higher level of price is having on the demand for cloth and yarn, as their stocks of cheaper cotton become exhausted. It appears to us the South has sold most of its crop and much of this is now held by speculative interests which are becoming nervous owing to the poor demand. If the latter does not develop soon we expect more liquidation which will bring about a further decline.

Since yesterday evening we have received the following cables from two Liverpool firms:—

1. "Notwithstanding the fact Ginning figures are smaller than expected, market does not show strength."
2. "Our latest advices crop 12-1/2 millions. May have fluctuations but feel confident higher prices eventually. Any improvement demand will show scarcity. Lancashire position rather better."

Over the week there has been only a small change in local quotations. The free movement of our crop and the poor demand has had a depressing effect on near months. This has been particularly noticeable in Oomra Contracts.

A small demand has been received from Europe but Japanese interests continue remarkably idle and it would appear as if these friends are not going to be in any hurry to secure their requirements of Indian cotton.

Conditions in the local Mill Industry are anything but satisfactory and many of our Mill-owners are deciding to curtail production, instead of making to stock which would probably be unprofitable at present prices.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 23.	
Chartered Bank for I. A. & C. £20-3/4	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £119-1/2	
P. & O. Banking Corporation £10-1/2	
National Bank £50	
Eastern Bank £6-3/8	
Funding Loan 4 p. c. £85-3/4	
Conversion Loan £75	
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p. c. £108	
Rupree Paper 3 1/2 p. c. £56	
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan £61	
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan £71	
Consols £54-7/8	
War Loan 5 p. c. £100-7/8	
Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £93-1/8	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 23.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—	
December, per cwt., 149-5/4	
Jan.-March, per cwt., 149-3/4	
July-Sept., per cwt., 153	
C. & F. Bombay:—	
Jan.-March, per cwt., 141-1/2	
C. & F. Karachi:—	
Jan.-March, per cwt., 150-1/4	

WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 24.

The north-east monsoon is active in the southern part of the Bay, but the weather is dry over the country, except for a few falls in Tenasserim.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 24TH NOVEMBER 1927
Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 24th November 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north of the province and in defect in the east. Maximum temperature did not differ much from the normal, the minimum was lower than usual in most parts of the area. The lowest temperature recorded yesterday in the province was 36 degrees at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is locally drier than usual. Temperature was generally below normal. Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded over Sind and west Rajputana and clear over east Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect in upper Sind and central Rajputana. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in upper Sind and lower in parts of Rajputana, the minimum was markedly below normal in the whole of Rajputana. The thermometer fell last night to 42 degrees at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Valsad and in defect at Deesa. Temperature was below normal in most parts of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud. Vapour in air is in excess in the western districts. Temperature was generally below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and the air is locally drier than usual. Temperature was below normal in the whole of the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 82.2 degrees (temperature of 65.0 degrees (4 degrees below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and locally in excess in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal throughout the division.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and skies are mostly clear over the whole of the reporting area. Temperature is still appreciably below normal in the north of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—No important change is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 24th November 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 30.017 inches (.055 above normal).
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.872 inches (.011 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .024.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.2 degrees (3.4 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.9 degrees (3.8 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 45 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E. M. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 149 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 23.	
Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1/4 p. c.	
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.	
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-1/2 p. c.	
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-13/32 p. c.	
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.	
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p. c.	

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 24.
Ridderkerk, Costeen, Hamburg.
City of Derby, Cartwright, New York.
Chakla, Betagh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 25.
City of Athens, Penberthy, Karachi.
Goalpara, Daves, Kanchi.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.

LOADING.

Nov. 24.

Steamer Roseden for Hamburg.
S S Ridderkerk.—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Ridderkerk arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S City of Derby.—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Derby arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Chakla.—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Athens.—The K N Co's steamer City of Athens will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Goalpara.—The B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Vasna.—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Razmak will arrive to-day at about 6 a.m. from Marseilles with the outward mails of the 10th instant, a general cargo and 220 passengers.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 24.

S S Manila for Dunkirk:—9000 cwt. linsed David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales clean cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 110 bales Indian cotton raw Ayar Khimji.

For Ghent:—110 bales Indian raw cotton Chachaty Thackersey.

For Antwerp:—100 bales Devgadhi hemp C Peraj and Co.

For Havre:—50 bags gina artre, Tam-boli and Co.

For Middlesborough:—100 tons 40 per cent and over of freque genious manganese, Grahams Trading Co Ltd.

S S Croxteth Hall for Barcelona:—7 cases dried intestine Cox and Kings Ltd; 220 bales Indian raw cotton Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 24.

S S City of Simla from Liverpool, Agents K N and Co.—769 cases 400 bales cotton piece-goods, 25 cases mixed cotton and art silk goods, 101 bales 17 cases cotton yarn, 36 bales 5 cases cotton flannel, 76 cases hams and bacon, 35 cases woolen piece-goods, 10 bales woollen flannel, 197 bales 178 cases cottons, 32 cases woolen and cotton mixed, 10 cases all wool, 23 bales grey cotton piece-goods, 35 bales 26 cases bleached cotton piece-goods, 30 cases 10 bales printed cotton piece-goods, 25 cases grey cotton yarn 24 cases steel tires, 22 coils iron napping, 104 cases biscuits, 1145 boxes 195 cases common soap, 566 cases bleaching powder.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 23.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot Sellers 1/7.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Unfavourable Liverpool Cables. Opening Futures 22 Points Lower. Rally on 23 points on short covering some trade buying. Renewed liquidation of Dec. Closed 12 points lower to unchanged.

New York, Nov. 23.

Unfavourable cables with easier feeling in the Liverpool market, depressed values by 22 points at the opening but. There was absence of selling pressure and prices looked up 23 points on short covering and trade buying. At this improved level long liquidation of December contracts checked the rise and the market declined. The Net change was a fall 12 to 7 points, while distant months closed unchanged. Spot Cotton declined 16 points to 19.90c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 11 to 12 points. Spot prices were lowered by 15 points to 19.64c.

The market at present is swayed by the effect of continued liquidation of December contracts. This action on the part of the Bulls indicate no disposition to receive tenders, but at the same time relative steadiness of distant deliveries, shows that the purchases are transferred to longer periods, as confidence in higher prices is not impaired. Under such circumstances, it is but natural that if December notices are well taken care of prices must improve somewhat in the near future as weak holdings have run its course of liquidation.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 23rd instant.

January highest 19.69 (12.46 p.m.) low 19.46 (at the opening). Munds and Winslow: "Probably market temporarily irregular. Expect ultimately higher." Reuter: "Market nervous and irregular on possible heavy tenders. Prices declined on unfavourable Liverpool cables and liquidation."

GANN'S CABLE.

"Recent decline was mostly liquidation by public and professional short selling. Expect quick rally to follow. Buy around present level and any further decline."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 23.
December	19.48 -11
January	19.56 -12
March	19.77 -11
May	19.94 -10
July	19.96 -07
October	19.95 -
Middling Spot	19.90 -10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 23.
January	19.78 -12
March	19.98 -11
Middling Spot	19.64 -15

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

January	19.60 -08
March	19.80 -08
May	19.96 -08

New York, Noon Call:

January	19.60 -06
March	19.80 -08
May	19.96 -08

New Orleans, 9.30 a.m.:

January	19.79 -11
March	20.00 -09
May	20.08 -

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 23.

To-day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports. 47,000

To-day's Exports to Great Britain. 5,000

To-day's Exports to the Continent. 24,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 23.

Demand Bills. 487.18

COFFEE-NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 23.

Fair Rio, Coffee, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28.
Receipts to date 23-11-27	4908000
Receipts Yesterday 23-11-27	47000
Exports to date 23-11-27	2823000
Stock at Ports 23-11-27	2500000
Stock Interior Towns 23-11-27	1291000
Stock Liverpool 23-11-27	975000
Visible Supply 23-11-27	5999000
Quantity in Sight 23-11-27	7294000
Receipts to date 23-11-27	6536000
Receipts Yesterday 23-11-27	86000
Exports to date 23-11-27	3754000
Stocks at Ports 23-11-27	2676000
Stock Interior Towns 23-11-27	1412000
Liverpool 23-11-27	918000
Visible Supply 23-11-27	6172000
Quantity in Sight 23-11-27	9079000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 23.

Silver: Market closed quiet with uncertain tendency.

Spot 26-11/16

Forward 26-1/2

London, Nov. 23.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 44-11-14.

LIVERPOOL.

Long liquidation. Prices declined 17 points. Rally on short covering. Better feeling. Futures 12 to 8 points lower. Spot sales 5,0000 bales.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

The Liverpool futures market opened weak at a decline of 12 points on long liquidation. There was absence of buying power and poor trade demand helped the decline further and at 12.30 p.m. prices were quoted 17 points below previous close. At this level short covering rallied prices and the market closed with a better feeling at a decline of 12 to 8 points. Middling spot cotton declined 22 points to 11.02d. per lb. and sales were estimated at 5,000 bales.

The Empire futures market had a sympathetic easier feeling and closed 11 points lower. The Egyptian ring was weak and closed at a loss of 16 to 29 points in futures while Sakellaridis F.G. S. spot declined 30 points to 18.30d.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated the 23rd instant. (1) New York cables only market feature December liquidation, after completion of which we look for steadier market.

(2) Scattered long liquidation, buying power very limited. Better feeling developing at the close.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated the 23rd November.

(1) December New York liquidation completed to-day, may cause steadiness.

(2) Weekly weather report slightly unfavourable.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: Market nervous and irregular on possible heavy tenders. Prices declined on unfavourable Liverpool cables and liquidation.

Hornby Hemeiryk and Co.: "State bull liquidation. Utter absence demand except October."

From Alexandria, Egypt: "Acreage restriction may be possibly removed."

America cables: "Spinners running short time New England."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 23.
November	10.58 -12
December	10.55 -12
January	10.57 19.58 -11
February	10.55 -10
March	10.53 10.56 -09
April	10.53 -09
May	10.53 10.55 -09
June	10.50 -09
July	10.45 10.47 -09
August	10.35 -09
September	10.25 -08
October	10.12 10.15 -08
November	10.10 -08
Middling Spot	11.02 -22

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East East Indian Cotton	600

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 23.
Scinde, Good	8.00 -15
Scinde, Fully Good	8.20 -15
Scinde, Fine	8.40 -15
Bengal, Good	8.00 -15
Bengal, Fully Good	8.20 -15
Bengal, Fine	8.40 -15
Oomra, Good	8.05 -15
Oomra, Fully Good	8.90 -15
Oomra, Fine	9.15 -15
Broach, Good	9.25 -15
Broach, Fully Good	9.55 -15
Broach, Fine	9.85 -15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 23.
November	17.53 -35
December	17.64 -36
January	17.82 -36
February	17.82 -36
March	17.97 -33
April	17.97 -33
May	18.02 -30
June	18.04 -29
July	18.06 -29
August	18.06 -29
September	18.06 -29
October	17.91 -29
November	17.76 -29
Sakellaridis, FGS Spot	18.30 -30

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Nov. 23.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.41-34
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-36
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	28.80
T.T. Milan on London	89.50
T.T. Berne on London	25.28
T.T. Paris on London	124.04
T.T. London on Prague	164.50

BOMBAY.

FIRM BUYING BY LOCAL OPERATORS-UNDERTONE HEALTHY-CONFIDENCE INCREASING-CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Following a further decline of 12 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 385/- for Broach A. M. with a better feeling. There was absence of selling orders and prices gradually firmed up on local operators buying.

Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under: Broach A.-M. 385, 388, 385, 388. Oomra D.-J. 350/8, 352, 350/8, 352. Oomra Mar. 352/8, 354/8, 352/8, 354/8. Bengal D.-J. 317, 319/8, 317, 319/8. Bengal Mar. 319, 322, 319, 322.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 5 points on Bombay Buying. The local forward market opened firm at Rs. 389/8 and improved to Rs. 390/4 on continued buying. At this level selling by commission houses checked the rise and the market was quoted at 6.30 p.m. as under: Broach A.-M. 389/8, 390/8, 388/12, 388/12. Oomra D.-J. 352/8, 353, 352/8, 352/8. Oomra Mar. 355, 355, 354/8, 354/8. Bengal D.-J. 321, 321, 320, 320. Bengal Mar. 324/8, 324/8, 324, 324.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Nov. 24.
November	235.90 -0.90
February	245.40 -1.10
May	250.60 -0.30

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 24. Castor seeds May delivery opening Rs. 48/8; highest Rs. 48/12. closing Rs. 48/10. Cotton seeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/6/9; closing Rs. 4/6/10. Groundnut seeds February delivery opening Rs. 55/15; closing Rs. 55/12/6.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

	Bombay, Nov. 24.
Bengal Dec/Jan	321
Bengal March	324
Broach Apr/May	389
Oomra Dec/Jan	352
Oomra March	354

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	339	333	326
Sindh/Punjab	337	331	324
Oomra No. 3	367	357	347

READY COTTON SALES.

	Bombay, Nov. 24.
100 H. Nenshi	Morbi 330
300 Don Mill	Amraoti 358/359
200 Do	Khandesh 350/351
100 Do	Cambodia 420
100 E. Spinner & Co.	Verabul 430
100 Moon Mill	Comptah 426
100 Yashwan Bros.	Amraoti 370
100 Prelud mill	Virangam 357
100 Forbes & Co.	Arvi 370
100 Do	Wun 381
100 E. Spinner & Co.	Dhulia 354
100 Do	Wun 383
100 A. Damodar	Kasganj 327

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, Nov. 24.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	340
Bengal Fine M.G.	330 pl. 7
Bengal F.G. M.G.	320
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	330
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	320
Wardha Hingst Fine M.G.	380
Nagpur Fine M.G.	380 pl. 12/20
Yestmal Fine M.G.	375
Arvi Fine M.G.	375 pl. 11
Amraoti Fine M.G.	360/62
Khamgaon-Akola	358/60
Fine M.G.	353/55
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	353/55
Khandesh Fine M.G.	348/50
Muthia Fine M.G.	348/50
Nanded/Purna Best	380
Quality	360
Purna Average	360
Quality	360
Broach Fine M.G.	pl. 14
Broach F.G. M.G.	380
Westerns Good M.G.	380
Western H.G.	380
Cambodia Fine M.G.	425
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M.G.	405
Compta F.G. M.G.	405

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, Nov. 23.
Cottonseed, Bombay:	
Shipment Quoted Dec.-Jan.	28-12-6.
Castorseed, Bombay:	
Shipment Sellers Nov.-Dec.	418-2-6.
Rapeseed, Toria:	
Shipment Sellers Nov.-Dec.	420-2-6.

MONEY MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

B. C. RATE:—
T. T. 1/5 15/16.
D. D. 1/5 31/32.
LONDON:—
Banks selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 Ready.
Banks selling D. D. 1/6.
Banks selling T. T. 1/6 Dec.-Feb.
Banks selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 March.
Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/32.
Banks buying D. D. 1/6 1/16.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Dec.-Feb.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 March.

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T. T. 274 1/2.
Banks buying T. T. 272 1/2.
Banks buying D. D. 271 1/2.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 267 1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks selling D. D. 902.
Banks buying D. D. 942.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 960.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T. T. 125 1/2.
Banks buying 60 Days 122.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D. D. 137 1/2.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D. D. 175 1/2.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D. D. 154 3/4.

JAVA:—
Banks selling D. D. 90.
New York/London Cross Rate 4.87 5/8
23rd instant.
Shanghai/London Cross Rate 2/7 5/16
24th instant.
London/Japan Cross Rate 1/10 5/8 23rd instant.
London/Paris Cross Rate 124.05 23rd instant.

London/Belgium Cross Rate 34.94 23rd instant.
London/Switzerland Cross Rate 25.28 23rd instant.
London/Italy Cross Rate 89.55 23rd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold 44-11 1/4 23rd instant, 44-11 1/4 22nd instant.

Silver London Ready 26 11/16 23rd instant, 26 1/2 22nd instant.
Silver London Forward 26 1/2 23rd instant, 26 3/8 22nd instant.
Silver New York Ready 57 3/4 23rd instant, 57 3/4 22nd instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 11/32 p. c. 23rd instant, 4 11/32 p. c. 22nd instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 13/32 p. c. 23rd instant, 4 7/16 p. c. 22nd instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. 3 mos. 4 1/2 per cent. 6 mos. 4 1/2 per cent. 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.
Three months 4-11/32 per cent.
Six months 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2.
Money Call 4-1/2 per cent.
One month 4 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Nov. 24.
Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 23rd instant:	
Wheat	7,099 cwt.
Linseed	1,790 "
Gingellyseeds	2,448 "
Poppyseed	11 "
Groundnuts	29,029 "
Castorseed	5,982 "
Rice	2,349 "
Myrabollams	15 "
Cottonseed	23,852 "
Mowraeed	1,156 "
Gram	1,300 "
Joowar	793 "
Barley	6 "
Bajree	208 "
Coal	5,726 Tons.

TATA IRON PRODUCTION.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of October 1927 was:—
Pig Iron 63,485
Ferro-manganese 376
Steel Ingots 56,061
Finished Steel 37,272

WHEAT-LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 23.
Rozario, Sant Fe, per 63 lb.:—
Shipment Sellers January 51/-
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. 50/3.
Wheat, South Australia:—
Shipment Sellers Nov.-Dec. 53/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi:—
Shipment Sellers Nov. 52/6.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 23.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Nov.-Dec. 417-3-9.
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. 417-3-9.
Linseed Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Nominal Nov.-Dec. 418-0-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 23.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers Dec. 28/10-1/2.
Delivery Paid Jan.-Apr. 29/6.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

INTERIM DIVIDENDS OF FAZAL, PEARL AND CRESCENT DECLARED.

HIGHER LEVELS INDUCE LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Cotton Mill shares opened unchanged with a better feeling. Outside operators supported the market on declared dividends of Fazal Rs. 30/-, Pearl Rs. 20/- and Crescent Rs. 4/-. The immediate effect on the values of these shares was a further rise as the dividends were considered satisfactory. However there was large unloadings of some bull accounts rumoured to be of interested parties which depressed prices. This action on the part of the bulls impaired confidence, and the market displayed a quiet feeling. The considered opinion of several operators is that there are no chances for a severe decline but certainly there is little room for a further improvement at present. From a speculative point of view it can be said that bulls will try their best to force prices upward with a view to unload at the top. We see little justification for any sustained improvement in the values and prefer short scale up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and Steel Defts. opened firm but ruled easy on long liquidation. Towards the close there was slight improvement. Ordinary shares closed steady and second Pref. was stationary. The market in these shares is manipulated and as long as nervous short interest exists prices are likely to be pushed higher. Hydros were firm but long liquidation depressed prices. Andras remained unchanged. Tata Power after opening firm ruled quiet. Stocks were steady. Bundis were pushed higher to a new high level and Indian Cements successfully crossed the par value. Punjabs ruled steady. Bombay Burmas closed steady. Both Bombay Steamer and Scindia closed very steady. British Burmah Petrols were quiet.

SECURITIES.

Government Securities ruled quiet with a limited turnover.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

SATURDAY, Nov. 26.

Women's Educational Conference, Malabar Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, 4 p.m.

Y.M.C.A. 10 Miles Walking Race, Colaba, 6 p.m.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English Mails sails at 1 p.m.

Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6 p.m. Mr. S. Satya Murti to speak on Simon Commission and National Boycott. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to preside.

SUNDAY, Nov. 27.

Bombay Presidency Muslim League Annual General meeting, at 302, Princess Street, Dewjee Kanji Building, 5 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League will be held on Sunday, November 27th, at 5 p.m. at Princess Street, No. 302, Dewjee Kanjee Building.

ARYA DHARMA ACADEMY, PANDHARPUR.

The fellows of the "Arya-Dharma Academy," Pandharpur, will hold their annual meeting at Bombay this year.

The Academy is working to attain the aim "To realize God through the catholic teachings of Upanishads and Sacred Vedas, and thus to become an Arya true and real."

Hindu, Christian, Muslim, Zoroastrian and all religious institutions desirous to take an advantage of this opportunity are requested to see or write to Dr. Kurulkar, Shantia-Wadi, Andheri, for fixing the dates of the lectures of the fellows of the above Academy or personal engagements for interview. The fellows of the Academy will be available from 25th December, 1927, to 1st January, 1928 only.

GATHERING OF THE C. C. SOCIETIES.

A gathering of the six Co-operative Credit Societies conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held on Sunday, the 27th November, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, B.A., LL.B., has kindly consented to preside. All members of the Societies and those interested are requested to attend.

MOUNT CARMEL'S CHURCH, BANDRA.

The XIII Adoration will be held at the above Church on Sunday, the 27th instant.

The Blessed Sacrament will be exposed for public adoration at 6 a.m. followed immediately by General Adoration, High Mass, at 6.30 a.m., Sermon in Marathi and General Communion.

The detail hours of Adoration fixed for various religious institutions of all Bandra are published on the Church Notice Board and posted on to various doors as well.

The concluding Solemn Service will begin at 5 p.m. with a Sermon in English by Revd. Fr. J. Menino D'Souza, D.D., D.C.L., Ph.D., of St. Michael, Mahim, followed by Procession round the neighbouring localities and Benediction. The Benediction at the main junction of Raznar, St. Peter's Waroda and Chapel Road, will be at 6 p.m.

The St. Paul's Band will be in attendance.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.—A. P.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURORS.

Members of the Special Jury in both Group A and Group B summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend in the Sessions Court on the 2nd floor this (Friday) morning the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A special meeting of the Standing Committee will be held to-day (Friday), after the Improvement Trust Board meeting to further consider the Budget Estimates for 1928-29. (Already circulated).

ROUND AUSTRALIA.

Mr. K. K. Lalkaka will speak on "Round Australia" at a Conversational Meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, on Sunday, 27th instant, at 6 p.m. The lecturer will exhibit several interesting photographs and Souvenirs.

GRATITUDE OF THE SUBJECTS OF AMOD.

A meeting of the members of City Gymkhana of Amod passed a resolution expressing their gratitude and indebtedness to the prince of Amod for his patronage and resolved to send the said resolution to the generous help to their Gymkhana. It was prince and also send a copy to the press.

DAILY MORTALITY REPORT.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 23rd November 1927 to 6 a.m. of 24th November 1927:— Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 66. Total Mortality this day last year was 77.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward, D. C. C. the first of the series of meetings for propaganda will be held at Tilak Bridge, Dadar, on Saturday, the 26th November 1927 at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The subject will be the present situation and what the country expects of the Madras Congress.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, President of the "G" Ward, D. C. C. will preside and Messrs. J. M. Mehta, B. T. Desai, M. C. Chagla, Vir Vamanrao Joshi, B. G. Kher and others will speak. All are requested to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th instant, and is due to arrive here on the 28th instant morning.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from Bombay of 19th instant, arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 8.30 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 17th instant, arrived at Port Said at 7.30 a.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The following contributions were received towards the above School:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 5,33,843-0-4; The Seth Damodaradas Tapidas Charitable Trust, Rs. 125; M. D. G. Rs. 50; Seth Johanna Fulchand Dalmia, Rs. 25; Mr. R. S. Master, Rs. 21; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 20; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 15; Gandhi Sankaral Chhotai, Rs. 10; Sums of and under Rupees five, Rs. 14. Total Rs. 5,34,123-0-4.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Youth of Bombay, held on Sunday, 20th November, 1927 at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall, it was unanimously resolved to convene a Bombay Presidency Youth Conference, sometime in the third week of December.

The object of the Conference is to discuss those subjects in which the Youth of this country is vitally interested.

Any youth of either sex, under 30 years of age, will be eligible to become a Delegate on payment of a nominal fee of four annas.

All communications and enquiries may please be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Y. J. Meherally, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

Y. M. C. A. 10 MILES WALKING RACE.

Entries for the Race to be held on Saturday, 26th November at 6 a.m.:— R. K. Shroff, P. Kanickam, B. S. Malabarwala, N. Subramaniam, R. G. Nair, G. P. Karmarkar, Jehangir R. Engineer, A. K. Kale, M. R. Wadia, K. D. Dinshaw, Aaron Elijah, L. Coutinho, Darabshaw Rustumji Master, Kaikushru Dossabhoj Chinnoy, B. K. Kothavale, M. R. A. Iyer, B. T. Gokhale, B. V. Diwadkar, G. V. Gupta, C. A. Britton, A. Banavalikar, Laxman Sitaram Golvalkar, S. Ranganathan, T. S. Balsawar, R. L. Hattiangadi, K. S. Arahnam, R. A. Basurji, M. David, Manohar K. Pathare, P. G. Maitra, Raghunath Narayan Agharekar, Mohsin A. Babuji, Kanrudra Noorali, Ali Mahomed Ebrahimji, Gulehmusein Kurbansusein, Abdulhusein Khanbahai, Abdulhusein Dossaji, S. H. Marker, D. P. Ubhaya-

kar, Nariman J. Shroff, B. Greenberg, Burjorji Shroff, J. K. Bhatt, J. M. Umrigar, J. Jacques, G. M. Gaurvale, S. R. Aras, S. D. Kanvinde, K. Khosrawy, Rashid Merwan, L. S. Shetye, R. S. Kamath, R. Byramji Darowala, M. D. Sclina, K. Jagayya, J. B. Kirk, N. J. Leontzing, Eruchsha Cursetji Khambatta, N. Dinshaw Bogri.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 24. The New York market is closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Nov. 24. Previous Closing Rate 10.58 To day's Opening Rate 10.63 Difference plus .05 To-day's Closing Rate 10.63 Difference plus .05 Broach Expectation Rs. 389-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, Nov. 24. Rs. a p. Silver Ready 264-0 Lower 263-0 Silver Forward 264-0 Lower 263-0 Tone of market:—India and China soft.

HIGH COURT

SUCCESSFUL EJECTION SUIT

CHRISTIANS ASKED TO VACATE FOR BENEFIT OF BHATIAS

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp on the Original Side of the High Court heard the suit filed by the trustees of a Charitable building at Chira Bazar for ejecting about 50 Christian tenants.

The plaintiffs, Ranchhoddas Dhunji and two others, are the proving executors and trustees of the will of one Jadhavji Kara, deceased. A clause of the will directed the executors and trustees to convert the deceased's property into cash to be invested in purchasing a building for residential purposes at cheap rates for poor Bhatias belonging to the deceased's caste. Accordingly, the trustees purchased a building at Chira Bazar, and in order to carry out the objects of trust gave notices to the present tenants who are Christians.

The suit was contested by the defendants who raised several objections. They contended that under S. 5 of the Trust Act, it was necessary to make a declaration of trust on purchase of the building, in order that a valid trust might be created of immovable property. They also contended that the notices were not legal.

His Lordship, giving judgment, held that this was clearly a charitable bequest in favour of poor Bhatias. As he construed the will, it created a complete executory trust, and a declaration under the Trust Act was not necessary.

INDIVIDUAL ACT OF TRUSTEES.

On the point of the notices, the judge observed that the omission to consult one of the executors did not vitiate the notices. In small matters of management, it was not necessary that each executor or trustee should join. This was provided for by clauses (b) and (c) of S. 47 of the Trust Act.

Regarding the other objection, His Lordship found that some of the notices were given by the first plaintiff on behalf of all trustees, and the other notices, given by the pleader, were also described as being on behalf of all trustees. His Lordship therefore held that the notices to vacate were validly given.

SATISFACTORY CAUSE.

Section 9 (2) of the Rent Act required that a satisfactory cause should be shown for ejecting a tenant. In the present case it would constitute a breach of trust if the building was used for any other purpose than for poor Bhatias. This was a sufficient cause, his Lordship held, and the defendants were ordered to give vacant possession by March 1928.

In case the building was not used for the benefit of poor Bhatias, the defendants at liberty to apply to re-enter under Section 10 (a) of the Rent Act.

SUIT AGAINST "HERALD"

DECREE FOR RS. 9,250

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.) Chaganal-Thakordas Modi vs. Plaintiff V.

The National Newspapers (India) Co. Ltd. Defendants.

In the suit the plaintiff claimed Rs. 9,250 from the defendant company with interest and costs. The plaintiff carried on business in Bombay in printing materials, types etc. and was the proprietor of the Gujarati Type Foundry. The defendant company owned and published a daily newspaper named "The Indian National Herald" in Bombay. The plaintiff, at the request of the Managing Director of the defendant Company, had supplied material and printing accessories of the total price of Rs. 8,494 to the said newspaper from time to time, and submitted their bills for the same. In spite of repeated demands no payment was received from the "Indian National Herald".

By this letter dated 12th September 1927 the plaintiff called upon the defendant company to pay the amount, but no reply was received. An Attorney's letter was sent on 1st October 1927 demanding payment and giving notice that in default a suit would be filed against the defendant company. The defendants replied by their letter dated 3rd October stating that their Editor and Managing Director Mr. B. G. Horniman was not in Bombay, and that the letter would be placed before him on his return for immediate action, and further requesting the plaintiff's attorney to not proceed in the matter in the meanwhile. The defendants, however, had failed to pay the amount due under the said bills, and the plaintiff filed this suit.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan appeared for the plaintiff.

There was no appearance for the defendants. His Lordship after hearing the evidence passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff as prayed.

HUSBAND CUTS WIFE'S NOSE

PUNISHMENT FOR ALLEGED INFIDELITY.

"Her infidelity caused my blood to boil and I cut her nose in a frenzy." This was the defence of Santoba Chaud, a Parsi labourer who was charged with causing grievous hurt to his wife and sentenced to suffer an year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Thursday.

The incident referred to occurred at the Victoria Terminus on the midnight of the 3rd instant. The accused and his wife were sleeping on the platform when all of a sudden he got up and sitting on the chest of his wife cut her nose with a knife. An alarm was raised and the accused was arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he did so owing to the infidelity of his wife. She ran away with Sakkur, a Mahomedan twice and he had to bring her back. On the night in question he saw Sakkur on the platform when he lost the balance of his mind and committed the act under provocation.

The Magistrate convicted the accused as above.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

POLICE COURT CASHIER SENTENCED

A heavy sentence was imposed upon B. V. Acharya, the Cashier of the Dadar Police Court on four charges of criminal breach of trust and falsification of Government money to the extent of Rs. 1,845. After the evidence was led, the Chief Presidency Magistrate found the accused guilty of all the four charges and sentenced him to seven and a half months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 950 or in default to suffer another five and a half months' hard labour.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

The facts of the case, as related in the Court are that early in 1927 Govind Vithoo and three others, a few of the accused persons in certain cases stood as sureties, and deposited various sums of money aggregating to Rs. 250 with the Bhoiwada Police. The police duly transferred the amount to the Dadar Court when the accused were placed before the Court. The accused, though acknowledged the amount and passed receipts for them, failed to enter them in the account books nor were the amounts remitted to the Head Office. The amounts alleged to be misappropriated by the accused.

In February last two persons who were found gambling in a public place were charged before the Dadar Court and the amount of Rs. 5-5 found on them was confiscated, but the money, it appeared, was not remitted by the accused to the Head Office.

On another occasion a sum of Rs. 1,500 was deposited in Court by one Velji Laddha who stood as surety to an accused person in a certain case. The accused passed a receipt for the amount and showed it in the cash book as remitted to the Bank when in fact it was not done. When Velji applied for the return of the money in March 1927 the accused paid it by cheque from the Court money. Later on in June 1927, the accused remitted the amount to the Bank along with other amounts, thus misappropriating the sum of Rs. 1,500 for a period of one year.

The next charge against him was that he misappropriated a sum of Rs. 90 being fines recovered from the execution of distress warrants in certain municipal cases.

The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges.

Mr. Gadkari appearing for the accused pleaded for a lenient sentence as the accused had made a clean breast of the whole affair. Moreover he had put in a service of 22 years in police courts and all his superior officers had found him hardworking and had no complaints to make against him so far.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, who let the prosecution, left the matter to His Worship's discretion.

BETRAYAL OF PUBLIC TRUST.

The Magistrate observed that the accused occupied a position of public trust. He had by his action abused that position and had brought distrust not only on himself but on the whole office to which he belonged. His Worship took a very serious view of the offence and sentenced the accused as above.

ALLEGED FORGERY

CHARGE AGAINST IRON MERCHANT

On charges of forgery, cheating and abetment, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay issued summonses against Mr. Girishanker B. Trivedi, partner, and Gaurishanker, cashier, respectively of the firm of Messrs. Trivedi and Co., a well-known iron firm of Bombay. The charge was preferred at the instance of Mr. Prabhudas Ranji of the firm of C. Prabhudas and Company.

At a previous hearing notices were issued against the accused and on Wednesday Mr. Chatrapati appearing for the complainant argued that the notices should be converted into summonses. The accused were represented by Mr. Mohanlal Desai.

Mr. Chatrapati said that the complainant's firm, namely, C. Prabhudas and Co., had large business dealings with the firm of Trivedi and Co. in iron bars. In the month of March last, it was alleged, the first accused received a consignment of 200 hundred of iron bars and stored it in the Customs warehouse in the name of the complainant. Further the consignment was cleared on a consignment receipt under the signature of the complainant's firm

and alleged to have been signed by accused No. 2.

Mr. Desai on behalf of the accused admitted having signed the receipt in the name of Prabhudas and Company, but he contended it had been done according to an agreement existing between the two firms in relation to the purchase of the particular consignment. Mr. Desai stated to the Court that his defence was that the complainant offered to buy goods after some time and he induced his clients' firm to put the goods in the warehouse in his firm's name as was usually done by Indian importers.

He further said that Trivedi was not in Bombay when the consignment was alleged to have been signed by the accused No. 2 and, therefore, it could not be reasonably said that Mr. Trivedi had given authority to the second accused to sign the receipt and clear the consignment.

At this stage the complainant was called in the witness-box and he swore that accused No. 2 had signed the receipt at the instance of Mr. Trivedi.

The magistrate ordered the issue of summonses against both the accused.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM

THREE PERSONS CONVICTED.

The Excise Police made a discovery of opium weighing about 14 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,300 cleverly hidden in the cushion of a hack vehicle a few days ago. The gharry was passing along the Alexandra Docks when a cursory examination led to the discovery of the opium. Abdul Rashid alias Tandel and Abdul Kader, the occupants of the gharry, and Pir Mahomed, the driver, were arrested and taken to the Police Station.

Excise Inspector Fernandez Velloz placed them before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday on a charge of possessing opium without license and abetment.

The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge while the other two denied all knowledge of the location of the opium in the gharry.

On the evidence before him the Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the first accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment, the second also to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 and the third to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default four months' imprisonment.

PATHAN MURDER CASE

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 24.

The trial has commenced of the Pathan murder case before the Session Judge who has framed charges against the two accused under section 302 and 148 of the Indian Penal Code.

The employer of the deceased Pathan and his servant who is alleged to have overheard certain conversation between the two accused in the bazar square were examined and the case adjourned for further hearing.

It is expected that the case will come to an end by Friday.—Free Press.

VICTIMS OF RECENT CYCLONE

5 SHIP WRECKED CREW RESCUED

The Agent General of the Lloyd Triestino and Matritima Italiana received from the S. S. "Pisana", on route to Aden, the following wireless message:—"In latitude 17.50 N. longitude 67.32 E. rescued 5 ship-wrecked crew ex-calling vessel 'Fateh Muharek' lost in cyclone."

TATTA SWEEPERS' STRIKE

MR. MEHTA'S ACTION CRITICISED

KARACHI, Nov. 24. About three months ago there was a sweepers' strike at Tatta, and the President of that Municipality wired to Karachi Municipal President for help of a few bhangis. Under President Jamshed Bhangis' instructions, the Health Officer Dr. Shroff arranged to despatch a few bhangis. This action was resented by some councillors at last night's Special General meeting of the Karachi Municipality. Mr. Mehta explained that he and the Health Officer acted in private capacity in responding to the call as human beings and showed the ordinary human courtesy. He repudiated the assertion that he intended to kill the Tatta Sweepers' Strike. The motion of Mr. Narayandas Behar was lost by one vote.

The Corporation unanimously passed also the motion of Mr. Narayandas "That Government be requested to provide for the representation of the Municipality on the Board of Directors of the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation and other public utility companies now in existence or may be formed hereafter.—Free Press.

As a result of the outbreak of plague in Kandy, Club, five Europeans and 29 servants have been segregated as indirect contacts, in the barracks. The Europeans include Mr. R. H. Whitehorn, Chairman of the Kandy Municipal Council.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 6.)

prise that distinction was observed between Hindus and Non-Hindus in the Tea Room of the Corporation.

The amendment was carried to a division and declared lost by 27 against 30 votes. The original proposition was agreed to by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday at 2 p.m.

CASTE DISTINCTION IN SCHOOLS

MOTION FOR ABOLITION

HEATED DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Dr. S. S. Bhativalla presiding.

CASTE DISTINCTION IN SCHOOLS.

Consideration was given to the report of the Schools Committee on the question whether in selecting school buildings and in regulating admission to municipal schools, any caste distinction was made. The Committee stated that in regard to the arrangements for seating and drinking water is not made under the orders of the Schools Committee. The usage is due to the long standing practice and prejudice prevailing amongst the higher classes. The Committee have now ordered that any distinction that is being made in regard to Depressed Class children in Municipal Schools should be removed.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai moved that the report be recorded.

PLEA FOR EFFECTIVE ACTION.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment that the Corporation were of opinion that the Schools Committee should request its Secretary to issue peremptory instructions to the headmasters of the municipal schools not to observe any distinction whatsoever based on caste prejudice and remove any caste restriction that might be observed regarding sitting and drinking arrangements.

Mr. Boman Behram said, they should not expect any political rights, if they denied ordinary and elementary human rights to their fellow countrymen.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar seconded the amendment and said, Dadabhai Nowroji was the pioneer of social reform and he was glad to see that another Parsi had come forward to advocate reform in the municipal schools. It seemed to him that the Schools Committee had hesitated to set in the matter of drinking water and sitting arrangements, but he submitted that they could not go to South Africa and New Zealand and demand political rights if they observed unbecomingly in their own country. He appealed the councillors to view the question from national standpoint.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee admitted that he should not be accused of being an orthodox Hindu as he had thrown away the "Janai" (sacred thread) over which his mother had spent Rs. 25,000. He assured of his full sympathy towards the amendment but he pointed out at the same time that there was a section of Hindus who did not believe in idols and yet, ninety per cent of them would not yet marry without the presence of the idols. He gave another instance and said the sponsor of the amendment was Mr. Boman Behram and they all knew what the Parsis took in regard to "Juddin" marriages. At least, he (speaker) was the unhappy victim in those old days (laughter). It was no use to expect people to do things in which they did not believe themselves. He was prepared to dine with an untouchable at any time but it was not fair to enforce their sentiment on others who were not prepared to accept them. He, therefore, opposed the amendment.

Dr. M. C. Javie asked Mr. Chandavarkar as to why he did not employ Mahar servants in his house.

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded the amendment.

Mr. P. J. Murzban thought it was not the business of the Corporation to dabble in social reform.

COMPULSORY SOCIAL REFORM.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi pointed out that they had introduced compulsory primary education in their schools and parents were fined for contravening the law. If they forced also social reform upon them, he thought it would complicate matters.

LET THEM BRING THEIR OWN JUGS.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said, if high class people were proud of their religion, let them send their children to private schools or send their children to municipal schools with their own jugs and nobody would prevent them doing so. But it was not fair in municipal schools to observe caste distinctions which were maintained by rate and tax-payers of the City. He, however, drew attention of the House to the sanitary and hygienic side of the question if the same water jug was to be used by all the school children without caste distinction. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said that, in the Councillors' Tea Room, there were two sets of cups, viz., one for the Hindus and the other for non-Hindus although the tea was prepared by Hindu Hamals.

Some members in a chorus said "no, no."

President:—Yes, it is so.

Mr. Tairsee:—Thus, it is a dodge on us. (laughter).

Mr. R. S. Nekaljay expressed his surprise that distinction was observed between Hindus and Non-Hindus in the Tea Room of the Corporation.

(Continued in Column 5.)

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

SWEETING MONOPOLY OF SUCCESS IN COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS

in the LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 1927

Is once again the privilege of this pioneer. There were among our students in all 63 passes including 12 Distinctions in NINE different subjects. Others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law as usual with a stray pass of a single student in some others. Tuition personal or through post. Apply immediately. 82-84, Esplanade Road.

The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1927.

A PANICKY PROSECUTION AND ITS LESSONS.

"A Nation cannot be guilty of sedition". Edmund Burke.

The trial of Mr. Philip Spratt in the High Court will, in many respects, remain a historic episode in the chequered history of the progress of freedom of speech and writing in this country. The best comment that the trial and its verdict arouse is that it was, as Mr. Talyarkhan, the defence Counsel, said, with justifiable vehemence, "a panicky prosecution." The prosecution, Mr. Talyarkhan said, had seen so much "red" in this case, that he was surprised that the Advocate-General had not drawn the attention of the jury to the red colour of the pamphlet. Recently a marked tendency is discernible among officialdom, and especially among the Police, on whose report the decisions of the Executive are generally based, to place the most sinister interpretation on the most innocent and legitimate activities of citizens. Given the idea of organising the peasants and workers, a pamphlet in which that idea is explained and a Britisher, freshly arrived from England, the combination is enough to produce the same effect on officialdom as that of the proverbial red rag on the bull. The tendency has grown since the recent visit of Mr. Saklatvala who carried the message of a new heaven and a new earth for the down-trodden if only they organise themselves, from one end of the country to the other, with an eloquence that conquered all obstacles placed in its way. A significant manifestation of this inexplicable dread of a movement for the organisation of the workers and the peasants is, of course, the ban on Mr. Saklatvala's return to his own country. Actuated by that dread the Government of Madras first took the wrong step of proscribing the pamphlet "India and China" for which Mr. Spratt was prosecuted. The Government of Bombay, who had, till then, been wise enough not to see any harm in it, caught the contagion and in an ill-starred moment for their not undeserved reputation for sanity and cool-headedness, rashly followed suit and, not content with the original blunder of proscription, fell into the worse blunder of a prosecution. Fortunately, the High Court of Bombay has once again proved itself to be the palladium of the people's liberties that one expects it to be. Seldom has an accused in a sedition case met with a fairer treatment than Mr. Spratt did at the hands of the Advocate-General, Mr. Kanga, and the presiding judge, Sir Charles Fawcett. Mr. Kanga's conduct of the prosecution case was not marred by those irrelevances which not seldom characterise similar addresses, particularly in political cases. The summing-up by Sir Charles Fawcett was all that one expects from a judge sternly alive to his duty of dealing even-handed justice. Sir Charles was careful to ask the jury to bear in mind that the mere fact that the pamphlet had been proscribed by Government or that a complaint was made against the accused in the Magistrate's Court should not be allowed at all to influence its decision in the case, that none of them should allow their consideration of the pamphlet to be influenced by any political views which they might hold and that, above all, they should consider it as a whole and its general effect and that also in a generous and manly spirit and not in any spirit of narrow criticism. The jury discharged its functions in a manner that must evoke the congratulation and admiration of all those who love liberty and who wish to see justice triumph. They were helped in the performance of their onerous task by the masterly exposition of the pamphlet by Mr. S. Talyarkhan and the effective manner in which he demolished the prosecution case.

We have stated that the Spratt trial will be remembered as a historic one. For the first time a jury in a sedition trial in Bombay High Court has brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty." The last great trial for sedition was that of Mahatma Gandhi, but it was tried with the help of assessors and not of a jury and the Mahatma had pleaded guilty. The last trial in the High Court for sedition was that of the late Lokmanya Tilak. The verdict in that case and that in the Spratt case will do much to relieve the charge

in public opinion during the intervening period. There are two outstanding lessons of the verdict just delivered, which, we trust, Government will bear in mind: first, that no jury of intelligent Indians will give any countenance to the new tendency to which we have referred, namely, the tendency to scent danger to the Government established by law in the movement for the organisation of the peasants and workers—a movement whose legitimate conduct demands an uncompromising exposure of the evils resulting from the inter-play of the twin forces of Imperialism and Capitalism. If the protagonists of the Labour movement in England and other countries are free to exercise their right to preach, and work for the achievement of, "Socialism in our own Times", by constitutional means, no right-thinking Indian will tolerate any restriction on the right of leaders and friends of Indian Labour to do likewise. The second and the more important lesson is that no jury of Indians will bring in a verdict of guilty in a large majority of cases which are regarded as "seditious" in the eyes of the Executive, that there is a fundamental cleavage in the views of Government and the people as to what is and what is not sedition, that, in short, Section 124A, in public opinion, is out of date and requires drastic revision. Public opinion demands that the law of sedition must be brought into line with the law as it exists in England and most other civilised countries. "As to sedition itself," says Mr. Justice Stephen, "I do not think that any such offence is known to English law." There are trials for seditious offences against particular Acts of Parliament. In Scotland, "All acts by which the minds of the people may be incited to defeat the Government or control legislation by violent or unconstitutional means are seditious." In the Acts of the United States Congress, the word "sedition" appears to occur only in the army and navy rules. The Louisiana Code enacted that "there is no such offence known to our law as defamation of Government or either of its branches, either under the name of libel, slander, seditious writing or other appellation." Under one of its articles to constitute the offence of sedition "there must be not only a design to dismember the State or to subvert or change its constitution, but an attempt must be made to do it by force." Public opinion in India demands that the law of sedition should be so amended as to limit seditious crime only to the preaching or practice of violent methods.

The present Section 124A is so elastic as to make it a danger to the liberty of any individual legitimately to exercise his right of speech and writing, especially since the classical definition of "disaffection" as "want of affection" by Justice Strachey—a definition in accordance with which every politically-minded person is an overt or covert seditious. How unnatural is the position in which a patriotic Indian is placed by this definition which has been accepted by all courts trying seditious cases was ably put in a recent article written by Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal "apropos" of the judgment in "Forward" case. Mr. Pal wrote: "What, indeed, is there in the existing state of things in Indian State-constitution or Indian methods of Administration that can reasonably be expected to quicken the 'affection' of His Majesty's Indian subjects towards the Government in India? Those who are charged with the administration of Indian affairs in the name of His Majesty have little or nothing in common with those over whom they have been set to rule. Alien by race, different in culture and civilisation, without any common traditions or history to which both parties render allegiance, what is there in the present British rulers of India which can attract the 'affection' of the people to these strangers within their gates? ... It is an open outrage upon common human nature to demand 'affection' from the Indian people for their alien political masters." It is enough to recall the numerous trials for 'sedition' since Justice Strachey laid down the law to realise what havoc this outrage on our common human nature has wrought. Sir Charles Fawcett, it is fair to admit, recognised the force of Justice Seshagiri Iyer's qualification to Justice Strachey's dictum that laying stress on the foreign origin of the Government was certainly attempting to bring that Government into hatred and contempt, a qualification justified on the ground that a time might come when Indians would be called upon to administer their own country in much greater measure than they did at the moment. But how few are the occasions when this important qualification is borne in mind in seditious trials, especially as in the majority of cases persons charged with sedition are deprived of the protection to which every accused in similar cases in England is entitled, namely, trial by a jury of his own fellow-citizens? To quote Mr. Pal again: "We are here at the absolute mercy of a First Class Magistrate, who being practically a part of Government itself, more or less becomes both judge and complainant. It is notorious that at one time the unwritten law in this Province (Bengal) in any case was 'no conviction, no promotion'." However that may be it is a fact that a majority of cases for sedition in India have been and are being disposed of by district judges with assessors and magis-

tration of judicial and executive function is not always calculated to lead to even-handed justice in political cases. Whether the law of sedition is changed or not soon, a reform that brooks no delay is that all offences for sedition should be tried only with the help of a jury. The jury in the Spratt case has, by its decision proved the need for this reform and Mr. Spratt, whom we heartily congratulate on regaining his freedom, has rendered a distinct service to the country by undergoing the suffering involved in a prosecution that has brought this need in more prominent relief than it has ever been brought before.

NO CONCESSION.

With Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in excellent fighting form and Pandit Malaviya now thoroughly roused, the mass response to the boycott in the United Provinces may be reckoned to be certain. Dr. Sapru is not the man to let the grass grow under his feet. He has begun his propaganda in dead earnest. In his Lucknow speech, he showed that he was not one of those who would be satisfied with the crumb of mere inclusion of one or two Indians in the Commission. Referring to Australia, Africa and Canada, he said that all these "had the first say in regard to their respective Constitutions" and that "India would be satisfied with nothing less". Pandit Motilal Nehru, too, asks for nothing less. Dr. Sapru did well to appeal to the people to concentrate their efforts now on uniting all communities and framing a Swaraj Constitution. The unity of political parties was, we are confident, implied in the appeal, but the point could have been usefully developed. Friendly suggestions towards political unity will not complicate matters, and even if they do, we should face the complexities and solve them. Pandit Malaviya, too, while declaring for an unconditional boycott of the present Commission, promises to offer soon some constructive suggestions. We trust his suggestions will cover a wider range than the mere formulation of our Constitutional demands. A robust optimist, he hopes that the Cabinet and the British people will yet play the game. Lord Birkenhead's statement made in the Lords yesterday shows that he does not yet recognise the wisdom of doing the right and just thing by India. He still continues to insult India by dwelling on the difficulty of securing Indian members for the Commission and offering the paltry concession that the Committee of the Legislature may frame its own proposals and confront the Commission with them. Our main hope is that, if only our leaders who have now given the true lead, press on through thick and thin, the Cabinet or the British nation will not be long in being induced to play the game.

DEFERRED HOPES.

There will be considerable regret amongst the Princes and people of Kathiawar that Lord Irwin was unable to hold out to them hopes of doing away with the recently imposed Viramgam cordon. Their regret will be shared by a large volume of public opinion in British India. The people of British India feel most acutely and resent the re-imposition of the cordon, as the hardships it entails, have been so well-known to the Government of India as to make them promise, when they reimposed it, that they would take care to minimise them to the greatest possible extent. This is easier said than done and public opinion both in British India and in Kathiawar had hopes that by now at least the Government of India had realised that the cordon would operate only as an irritating reminder to the maritime States of Kathiawar that a hindrance was steadily being put in the way of their satisfying their just and natural ambition to develop their own ports and revenues. The Viceroy says: "The circumstances which have led to the measure have been involved and difficult." He impresses upon the Princes and people of Kathiawar how it is his and his Government's duty "to guard the interests of British India" while doing justice "to the legitimate claims" of the maritime States of Kathiawar. Is it not possible for him, we ask, to summon a representative conference again, not in the manner of the Abu Conference where the Princes were confronted with a "fait accompli", but a conference in which with an open mind the two parties will again explore the possibilities of a compromise, just and profitable to both of them? We invite the Indian States' Subjects' Conference, which is to meet soon, to take up this matter and impress upon the Government of India the urgency of seeking a happy solution out of the present impasse. Let the Government not imagine that public opinion in British India will reconcile itself to the continuance of the cordon. The Viceroy offered a soothing balm to the ruffled feelings of the Princes by announcing that the Secretary of State for India had decided to appoint a small and select Expert Committee to report upon the relations of the States with the Paramount Power and their financial and economic relations with British India. The Viramgam cordon involves the consideration of just such financial and economic relations, but it is perfectly within the competence of the Government of India to isolate this particular issue as it is an

INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

DEAF EAR TO NATIONAL DEMAND.

(BY M. K. ACHARYA, M.L.A.)

All these diplomatic acts however did not help the officials in getting over the Swarajist obstruction in the C. P. or in Bengal. But the resourcefulness of officialdom rose to the occasion. Dyarchy had good luck in another direction too. Communal fanaticism worked only in too large numbers everywhere. In reply therefore, as it were, to the Swarajist obstruction in the C. P., in Bengal and at Delhi, terrible communal riots suddenly broke all over the country—at Delhi itself on the 11th July 1924 followed by riots at Gulbarga, Kohat, Lucknow, Shahjahanpur, Allahabad, Calcutta and Jabalpur—all between the 25th of September and 8th of October. Earlier in the beginning of the year there was the dastardly murder at Calcutta of a European named Day, by one Gopinath Saha. "Vengeance," "Repression," "Down with reforms," cried the Europeans with one voice. And verily a huge campaign of repression was started, especially against the Swarajists. In Bengal on the 25th of October 1924 sensational raids were made; and along with others some of the most devoted followers of Das were seized. On the same day the Bengal Ordinance of 1924 was promulgated under which arrested patriots—more than a hundred within one month including prominent Swarajist leaders like S. C. Bose, S. C. Mitra and Anil Baran Roy—were without any trial imprisoned; many of them being removed to the jails in Burma. All this while a short lived Labour Government was in office in England. Early in January 1925 the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill to take the place of the Ordinance, giving unlimited powers to the Executive to arrest, detain and imprison without open trial any person suspected or alleged by the police to be connected with revolutionary conspiracy, was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council: it was thrown out by that Council, and passed into law by the certification of the Governor. As a protest against such unjust mea-

Previous articles appeared on 3rd, 9th, 14th and 15th instant.

VICEROY AND THE UNIVERSITY.

VISITORIAL POWERS.

(BY Dr. S. K. VAIDYA.)

III
If Mr. Munshi has felt that I have fully misunderstood him or tried to misrepresent him, I am sorry I have not been happy enough in the choice of words or language to have left that impression. To-day I hope I have avoided all equivocation. Will Mr. Munshi please be equally clear and tell us in plain unadorned language where he stands and what he means to do in this connection? As the accredited representative of the University, is he going to give a lead to the Legislative Council for the total deletion of the whole clause? Mr. Munshi is an able and experienced lawyer and he cannot fail to realise the consequences of the Visitorial powers, even if they are only advisory, when a truculent Director of Education may not like the ways of the Senate and invokes the help of the Visitor. (Mr. Munshi: P. 204) In such an eventuality, if the Viceroy advises any particular change, I ask, would the Senate be in a position to resist the advice of the Chancellor, who is the Local Governor and would the Governor be either willing or able to resist the 'advice' of the Viceroy? I say the Government holds the purse strings and any time that the Senate would show fight, the money would be refused and the University brought to heel. I deliberately say—"the incorporation of this clause even with only sub-clause (1) is a great menace to the independence of the University and it is a violation of a fundamental and vital principle."

FALSE ANALOGY.

The analogy of English practice would not hold good. Every day in season and out of season we are being told that Indians are not fit to determine anything for themselves, and this visitorial clause would only result in centralisation of power in the hands of the European bureaucracy. I am very much impressed by

the Bengal Council in March 1925 again refused the Ministers' salaries; but the rejected budget grants were again certified by the Governor; the reforms being practically suspended in Bengal. Meantime in the Legislative Assembly a motion for the suppression of the Bengal Ordinance was carried on the 5th February by 58 votes against 46; on the 14th of March the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (supplementary) Bill with a message from Lord Reading asking the Assembly to pass the Bill in the form recommended by him was introduced, rejected by the House by 72 votes to 41, then certified by the Governor-General and with the consent of the ever-subservient Council of State placed on the Statute Book. And all along the officials contended that the Ordinance was directed only against "Criminals," of whose revolutionary activities they claimed to have ample evidence. Deshabandhu Das on the 25th March issued his famous manifesto disclaiming for himself and his Party all connection or sympathy with political assassination or violence in any shape, as a means of attaining Swaraj; and he challenged the Government to establish in open trial that the men arrested were really criminals—a challenge not accepted by Government for obvious reasons. It may be noted in passing that Liberals like the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri in view of the Government's unbridled repression gave their hearty approval to the obstructionist methods of the Swarajists.

DESHABANDHU'S LAST OFFER.

The adherence of Swarajists to non-violent methods—however determined and obstructive was made still more clear by Deshabandhu at the Bengal Provincial Conference held at Faridpore on the 2nd May 1925. It was at this Conference that the great patriot made his last living declaration "that provided some real responsibility is transferred to the people there is no reason why we should not co-operate with the Government." But all these offers of honourable compromise were taken

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Futile Efforts.

The announcement sent out from Moscow by the Tass Agency that the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Republic has decided to send to the All-India Trade Union Congress a delegation of three members, will be welcome in this country. The delegation can be assured of an excellent reception in Labour circles in India who will gladly put before it all the statistical information they possess, and if the Government of India are wise and do not allow themselves to be led away by false notions of Imperial prestige and anxiety to please the Birkenhead anti-Reds in England they will find it an advantage to afford the delegation the elementary international courtesy of giving facilities for making its inquiries. The Soviet's participation in the World's Economic Conference at Geneva was a step forward in international co-operation and the presence of Soviet delegates at the Disarmament Conference which is to meet at Geneva is welcome proof of the fact that Russia does not wish to stand out from the comity of nations. This attitude of the Soviet is not to the liking of those who have Moscow on the brain, those upholders of Tory prejudice and supercilious ignorance opposite Bori Bunder who are ready to denounce everything Russian and make futile efforts to create anti-Soviet prejudice here. The "Times of India" wishes that the Soviet authorities should be "politely but firmly told that their so-called Trade Union delegation is not wanted in this country." Those on whose behalf our contemporary evidently speaks may not want the delegation, but the children of the soil do. They have nothing to hide from foreign visitors.

Angling-Morris Style.

There are a number of "benefactors" of India belonging to the "Khud Dekhta Aage" tribe in whose eyes Sir William Marris is the "Complacent political angler." But the recent experiment of the Governor of the United Provinces in political angling will make them think that of all people the one person who is renowned to be selected for the onerous task of assisting at the India Office the Simon Commission immediately after he retires should have done better to restrain his sporting instincts. He has miserably failed to land moderate fish. In the speech he made at the farewell banquet given to him by the Maharaja of Benares, he referred to some of the Commission's critics "particularly those formerly moderate politicians who were being accused by some of their new found allies of supporting the boycott merely out of personal pique and resentment." The Indian Liberals have boldly come forward and declared for the boycott because like the vast majority of their countrymen they feel that India's self-respect is hurt. The mischievous bait offered to them by Sir William Marris that it is to their interest to think better of the Commission is not likely to deceive them. The "reasonably safe prophecy" he makes that "enlightened" opinion in India will change its view of this latest Birkenhead atrocity when the "character and intentions" of the Commission come to be "demonstrated" is sure to turn out a fanciful peep into the future of an interested prophet.

Excellent Choice.

According to the constitution of the Cutch Peoples' Conference the election of a President is to be made jointly by the Permanent Executive Committee of the Conference and the Reception Committee appointed for each session. Thus both Bombay and Mandvi have a voice in determining the choice of the President. The Bombay Committee at its meeting on Wednesday for the election of a President for the second session of the Conference which is to be held at Mandvi at the end of December decided upon Mr. Tairsee almost with a unanimous voice, only one vote going to Mr. Chinoy who is out of India. We hope the Mandvi Committee will follow the lead of Bombay because the Conference can have this year no better President than Mr. Tairsee. He has not only the unique quality of calling a spade a spade, but he has also been engaged in diplomatic manoeuvres having had consultations with His Highness the Maharao, to whom he has given advice, it is rumoured, with the candour and sincerity of appeal, which are characteristic of him and which he will bring to bear in the conduct of the proceedings of the Conference.

Wanted—A Speedy Inquiry.

It is now nearly a fortnight since the ill-fated steamers "Tukaram" and "Jayanti" foundered in the sea with nearly two hundred lives. Yet there has been no announcement of any elaborate enquiry into all the circumstances of the disaster. The wreck of the "Jayanti" is not yet traced. There is still some nervousness among the coastal passengers with regard to the adequacy of life-saving precautionary measures on the coastal steamers. In these circumstances there should be no further delay in instituting a full enquiry. The silence of the Government of Bombay in this matter is as regrettable as it is surprising. Meanwhile, it is equally necessary for the friends and well-wishers of the bereaved families, the shipping companies concerned and Government to concert measures to give some relief to those families. We understand that the dependents of many of the victims are in great distress. Any possible

BIRKENHEAD'S OBDURACY.

NO SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE.

MACDONALD IN A FIX

PLEA FOR "STRIKING GESTURE"

BIRKENHEAD IN COMMUNICATION WITH VICEROY

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Yesterday's scenes in the course of the debate on the Indian Reform Amending Bill was a striking vindication of the firm stand taken by Pandit Motilal Nehru outside the Commons and Mr. Saklatvala inside the House. The scenes of the first night were sought to be made light of and it had been impressed by the lieutenants of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald that the back-benchers, having let off the steam, should now acquiesce in the further passage of the Bill. It was pointed out that the Leader of the Party having supported the Bill, it was unseemly that his own followers should pursue obstructive tactics preferring thereby the Communist lead and indirectly censuring their Leader. But Mr. Ramsay MacDonald refrained from making acquiescence in the further passage of the Bill a party question and in the absence of any whip to the contrary, however much it hurt the Leader's susceptibilities, the back-benchers made themselves heard with great effect. It was in vain that Earl Winterton made indirect references to the tradition of the Indian question being a non-party question and dwelt on the wrong impression that it would create in India. But, the back-benchers not having cared for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's susceptibilities, cared very little for what loss of prestige it may involve to Lord Birkenhead or Earl Winterton in India. To a certain extent, it might be said that the Labour demonstration was due more to intense dislike of the Baldwin Government than to love of India. But as one Labour leader explained to the Free Press correspondent what the average member does not see is that when Birkenhead has got into a pretty mess in regard to the Commission, how it was the business of the Labour Party to pull him through at the cost of their future relations with India.

RADICAL CHANGE WANTED.

Since yesterday it has become clear to the Labour leaders that without a radical change in the outlook of the India Office, they cannot continue to extend wholehearted support to Government on the issue of the Commission. In consequence, there has been brisk exchange of views on the question between India Office and Mr. MacDonald and the Committee associated with him, and an appeal has been made to Lord Birkenhead to come to the Labour leaders' rescue and make a striking gesture which will vindicate the Right-wing leaders and put the back-benchers and Pandit Nehru in the wrong. Lord Birkenhead has been told that such a striking gesture would result in a speedy collapse of the boycott movement and in view of Pandit Nehru's stand would, by proving him in the wrong, restore Government's prestige which is much endangered. According to latest reports, Lord Birkenhead has promised co-operation and is in communication with the Viceroy. It is confidently expected that he will spring a surprise which whatever its nature is kept highly confidential. One view is that it might be the appointment of Indians to the Commission itself while a substantial co-operation with the demands of the Labour deputation is predicted by another section.—Free Press Beam Service.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Confirmation of the reports in Labour circles of the latest developments, namely, that India Office has agreed to make a striking gesture is available in a statement by the "Daily News" that an interesting announcement should be shortly forthcoming and if it does come, it will not come as a surprise. The paper does not consider the reported offer to Malcolm MacDonald of the Secretaryship of the Commission as well-founded.—Free Press Beam Service.

MR. LANSBURY'S BACKSLIDING.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

In view of the reported offer of Lord Birkenhead to meet the Labour leaders' demands in the friendliest spirit contrary to the first indication that His Lordship gave, it is understood, the Labour Party Executive no longer considers that the question of the withdrawal of Labour nominees on the Commission arises. The belief is that Labour leaders are confident that they

LONDON, Nov. 24.

In the House of Lords, Lord Birkenhead moving the resolution concurring on the submission to His Majesty of the names of the members of the Statutory Commission dwelt on the difficulty of the task. He claimed that with the advantage of the advice of Lord Reading and Lord Irwin in succession the whole matter had been most carefully considered and every alternative proposal had been examined. He paid a tribute to Sir John Simon for making an immense personal sacrifice and undertaking the difficult task in the high-spirit of public service (cheers). Lord Birkenhead paid a tribute to Viscount Burnham and other members of the Commission and also to the conduct of Mr. MacDonald throughout the discussions with regard to the Labour representatives.

MACDONALD NOT ASKED TO ACCEPT.

Lord Birkenhead said Mr. MacDonald had not accepted and was not asked to accept any responsibility for the proposals for which the Government alone were responsible. Mr. MacDonald and his friends were entitled to assume the position that it was Government's scheme, not theirs, but they did not take the responsibility of saying that once Government adopted the scheme Labour leaders proposed to boycott it.

Lord Birkenhead said he regarded the Commission as an exceptionally intelligent jury going to India with no preconceived prejudices and no other task except to return to England and give the honest result of their examination of Indian problems. Dealing with the representatives he would have had to select if Indians could have been on the Commission, he said he would never form the Commission nor would the Opposition which excluded the member of untouchables who, more than any other class, required special representation. Then there

IBRKENHEAD'S STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT

EAGERLY AWAITED IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

The trend of the debate in the House of Commons is eagerly awaited in Delhi, particularly the Parliamentary explanation by Lord Birkenhead. That will certainly give a clue to the official mind both as regards the scheme and the procedure of enquiry and in what direction modifications may be expected. Feeling in official circles appears to be that Indian politicians have not given sufficient attention to certain aspects of the Viceroy's announcement particularly as regards the procedure to be adopted before any legislation is introduced. Conversations in official quarters emphasise more clearly than before that His Majesty's Government's proposals on the Simon Commission's report will be discussed both as regards details and policy between the Joint Parliamentary Committee and an Indian delegation before proceeding with legislation.—A. P.

FINANCIAL CONFERENCE CONCLUDES SESSION

NO DECISION ON EXCISE DUTY ON TOBACCO.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

The Financial Representative Conference has concluded its session.

It is understood that the sub-committee appointed by the Conference to consider the question of the imposition of an excise duty on tobacco came to no conclusion and left the matter to the provincial Governments. The Auditor-General explained to the Conference the degree of success which had been attained in the experiment to separate the accounts and audit and pointed out that this would prove of valuable assistance to those provincial Governments which would like to introduce the scheme.—A. P.

would be able to defend themselves to the Labour Party in terms of the Blackpool Conference resolution on the Royal Commission which has already been interpreted by Mr. MacDonald as not implying the appointment of Indians on the Commission. This means that Mr. Lansbury who as Chairman of the British Committee on Indian Affairs, committed himself to certain improvements in a resolution adopted by that Committee soon after the announcement of the Commission is satisfied that his view-point will be met. As against Mr. Ramsay MacDonald alone the back-benchers could have made a success stand, but with Mr. Lansbury siding with Mr. MacDonald it is a foregone conclusion that the Labour Party as such will not resort to non-participation in the Commission or countenance the Indian boycott movement. The Free Press Beam Service in view of the report of the

INDIANS CANNOT BE APPOINTED TO COMMISSION

INDIAN COMMITTEE TO CONSULT COMMISSION.

MR. MACDONALD IN GOOD SPIRITS

The House of Lords has agreed to Lord Birkenhead's resolution regarding Indian Statutory Commission without opposition.

In the House of Lords Lord Birkenhead in moving his resolution said his offer to Government's critics in India to suggest the form which the reforms should take was still open and was most expressly repeated in the present proposals, but Parliament could not and would not repudiate its own duties and responsibilities. He further said that the Committee of the Indian Legislature would prepare its own proposals and consult the Commission on them.

LABOUR MEMBERS NOT TO WITHDRAW

were aborigines, cotton trade and Indian Civil Service, making the Commission of eighteen to twenty people, who would inevitably submit separate and conflicting reports which could not guide Parliament.

"MOTHER INDIA" NOT OFFICIALLY INSPIRED.

Lord Birkenhead said that he had satisfied himself and hoped to satisfy the

House of Lords and the public that the Government's decision on the composition of the Commission was not only right, but was the only decision that was reconcilable with the purposes we all had in view. He warmly declared that the statement that the book "Mother India" was inspired by the Government of India or the Government of Britain was absolutely false. Dealing with the question whether

LABOUR MEMBERS NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Labour Party has decided not to withdraw the members of the Labour Party on the Indian Statutory Commission.—Reuter.

BRITISH LABOUR'S COMPROMISE PROPOSALS

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Official statement issued by the Labour Party says that the meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party held in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. MacDonald presiding, accepted the following declaration with regard to the Indian Statutory Commission which was submitted on the unanimous recommendation of its Executive:

"Labour party regrets that the Government before making its original proposals in connection with the Indian people. In the opinion of the Labour Party, the representatives of the Indian people should make it its primary duty from time to time to consult on equal terms with the Commission appointed by the Indian Legislature. The Parliamentary Labour Party is further of opinion that there should be joint meetings of the two Commissions for taking evidence (though not to the exclusion of either body taking other evidence by itself) and that after all evidence has been heard and enquiries have been made, further consultations between the two Commissions should be held and reports of both Commissions should be in due course be presented to the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. The Labour Party has every confidence that its representatives on the Commission will act in the spirit of this stipulation."—Reuter.

SIR T. [SADASIVA IYER

PIONEER SOCIAL REFORMER PASSES AWAY

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

Sir T. Sadasiva Aiyar, a former judge of His Majesty's High Court at Madras died at 4 p.m. to-day.

He was the President of the Religious Endowments Board and was a social reformer of the advanced type who initiated foreign travel, higher education of women, the passing of the caste system, the elevation of depressed classes, remarriage of widows and reform of marriage rituals.—A. P.

MR. SATYAMURTHI SEES VICEROY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

It is understood the Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. S. Satyamurthi to-day. Details of the conversation are not known but it appears they centred round the communal situation and the Statutory Commission.—A. P.

VICEROY LEAVES FOR KAPURTHALA

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy left this morning for Kapurthala after a few hours' halt after his return from his tour in the Western India States.—A. P.

PREMIER BRATI-ANU DEAD

CHANGE IN RUMANIAN CABINET

VINTILA BRATIYANU SUCCEEDS HIS BROTHER.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Bucharest.—Death has occurred of Premier Bratiyanu.

M. Jonel Bratiyanu's brother, M. Vintila Bratiyanu has been appointed Premier. He retains members of the former Cabinet, who have already taken the oath.

Until recently the late Premier Bratiyanu was actively engaged in the precautions to safeguard the existing regime in consequence of the intrigues to bring back the ex-Crown Prince Carol. The Premier was stricken with influenza and tonsillitis for which he underwent a minor operation. He was progressing satisfactorily last night, but suddenly succumbed to-day.—Reuter.

MALCOLM MACDONALD

OFFERED SECRETARYSHIP OF SIMON SHOW?

LONDON, Nov. 24.

A report is current in political circles that Lord Birkenhead has offered the Secretaryship of the Statutory Commission to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, son of Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald.

Labour circles are not much elated at this news as it is out of the ordinary for the Secretaryship of an important Commission to be offered outside the ranks of senior permanent officials and especially as these offices ordinarily go to protégés of the supporters of the Government as a token of reward or recognition which implication Labour is not anxious to countenance or welcome.—Free Press.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The "Daily News" understands that there is no foundation for the report from India, that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, younger son of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, will be Secretary of the Statutory Commission.—Reuter.

The Reichstag has adopted Franco-German Trade Agreement.—Reuter.

DEFENCE OF SUEZ CANAL

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN AGREEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Cairo.—As a preliminary to the opening of the final Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, the Cabinet members are consulting M. Taphas Nahas, President, Wafd Party, on the outcome of recent discussions in London. Closest secrecy is being maintained, but the newspaper "Ahram" learns that the stage has been reached for considering the conclusion of a defensive alliance, in which British and Egyptian armies and air forces shall co-operate for the defence of the Suez Canal. The British Foreign Office is reported to be submitting the question to the Imperial Defence Committee.—Reuter.

On his way back from Madras, Mr. A. S. Aney, M. L. A., will come to Poona on Saturday and deliver a public address on the Statutory Commission.

Indians could have been appointed on the Commission he pointed out that he would have had to select Brahmin, Non-Brahmin, Muhammadan, Sikh and Christian member as well as member of the depressed classes.

Lord Birkenhead continued that he did not believe that India would take the deep and unwise responsibility of refusing to associate herself with us in the genuine efforts we were making to ascertain the road we must tread together to reach the common goal or that India would be guilty of the unwisdom of refusing to appoint the Commission.

THE PART OF INDIAN COMMITTEE.

Lord Birkenhead continuing said that the Committee of the Indian Legislature had been invited in a spirit of great sincerity to co-operate as colleagues with the Commission. It was contemplated that the Indian Committee should prepare before the arrival of the Commission, if possible, or if impossible, then a year later, its own proposals with which it could confront the Commission. These proposals would be published, analysed and accepted or rejected.—Reuter.

"MAKING PLAINER OUR PURPOSE."

The Commission must be Parliamentary in character. But we had included every resource devisable to carry with us far as we could Indian opinion at every stage. He promised to consider very deeply any suggestion made in the House of Lords "to make plainer our purpose" and facilitate Indian opinion.

Lord Olivier announced that he and his friends did not intend to oppose the resolution.—Reuter.

(The message incomplete.)

VICTIMS OF MARTIAL LAW

14 STILL ROTTING IN ANDAMANS.

PROBABLE RELEASE IN TEN YEARS!

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

At question time in the Punjab Legislative Council to-day, Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency informed the House that fourteen martial law prisoners were undergoing sentences of transportation for life in the Andamans and their probable date of release would be between 1938 and 1939.

COMMUNAL RIOTS.

Replying to another question regarding preventive measures for communal riots the Finance Member said Government was taking and would continue to take all possible measures to prevent the occurrence of communal riots. Complete cessations could only be hoped for if Government action was accompanied and reinforced by wide-spread active and sincere efforts by persons of influence in both the communities to establish neighbourly relations and mutual good-will.—A. P.

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OPPOSED TO POLICY OF SUPPLICATION.

COL. WEDGWOOD ON INDIA'S RIGHT FOR EQUAL TREATMENT

COMMISSION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Nov. 23. Government of India Statutory Commission Bill has passed third reading and royal assent has been given.—Reuter.

In the Committee stage of the Statutory Commission Bill, Mr. Saklatwala moved an amendment to clause one providing that the Commission be not appointed until the Legislative Assembly in India had agreed to the resolution approving the appointment and contended that the present procedure was contrary to the spirit of the Act of 1919. Earl Winterton said that Mr. Saklatwala had made a very serious charge of a breach of contract not only against Government but involving leaders of the Labour Party. He quoted the preamble of the 1919 Act to show the falsity of Mr. Saklatwala's charge and declared that Mr. Saklatwala had absolutely no authority and had been repudiated by every responsible organisation in India, none of which had accepted him as their spokesman. He pointed out that the Assembly in India had passed no less than five resolutions in favour of the acceleration of the date and yet Mr. Saklatwala was proposing that these resolutions should be entirely disregarded. The acceptance of the amendment would be directly contrary to the spirit and the letter of the Act of 1919 and the demand constantly made by the Indian Assembly. INDIANS RESENT SMALL DOSES OF FREEDOM.

Mr. Wallhead, Labourite, declared that Mr. Saklatwala when he visited India was presented nine addresses by cities which refused officially to welcome the Viceroy. Messrs. Maxton and Beckett, Labourites, supporting the amendment protested that Earl Winterton had not treated Mr. Saklatwala courteously. Col Wedgwood said that the amendment should have been met in different spirit. Indians at present intensely resented begging for small doses of freedom. He considered that they should be treated in every way as equal partners. The time for petitioning had ended and the time for consultation had begun. If India

was to pay for the Commission, their confirmation before it was established should be natural and right.

Mr. Saklatwala declared that Earl Winterton's allegation that every organisation in India repudiated him was contrary to the truth. He claimed that meetings of hundreds and thousands of the people of India approved his actions. He alleged that Government had procured from India no representative princes to talk to the League of Nations on behalf of India. The Chairman pointed out that it was out of order to criticise the heads of friendly governments in such terms.

LOST WITHOUT DIVISION. After further Labourite speeches, closure was moved by Mr. Hennessy and carried by 265 votes against 137. Mr. Saklatwala's amendment was negatived without division and the first clause agreed to. A number of short speeches of obstructive character were made by Labour backbenchers on clause two dealing with the title of the Bill which was finally agreed to. Committee stage then concluded without an amendment.

During the third reading, Mr. Wheatley expressed the opinion that Mr. Saklatwala's amendment to the reasonable bill in its present form was more likely to do harm than good. Mr. Tom Shaw, Labourite supported the Bill and hoped that it would pass without a division. Earl Winterton expressed appreciation of Mr. Shaw's speech and declared that a division on Bill was likely to be misunderstood in India. Mr. Maxton urged that before proceeding with the resolution, responsible Indian opinion should have been consulted. Mr. Saklatwala suggested that Government should telegraph to the Indian Legislative Assembly and get their co-operation. This would only mean a week's delay. Labour backbenchers wished to continue the debate but the motion of Earl Winterton for closure was carried by 267 to 120. The Bill passed the third reading without division.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO RECEIVING BOLSHEVIK GOLD

SEVEN AGITATORS GET 15 MONTHS R. I.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Shanghai.—At the trial of seven agitators at the Chinese Provisional Court on a charge of intimidation and inciting strikes, counsel for the Chinese authorities read a communication from the Chinese Defence Commissioner unqualifiedly stating that the Soviet Consul-General at Shanghai was paying the accused persons a thousand dollars each for the strike engineered. Prisoners were sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment.—Reuter.

BARON CABLE'S CHARITIES

£12450 TO CALCUTTA GENERAL HOSPITAL

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Baron Cable left unsettled property in England valued at £214715 sterling. He bequeathed £12450 sterling to the Calcutta General Hospital, a like sum to St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, lakh of rupees to St. Vincent's Home, Calcutta, and a like sum to Bengal Chamber of Commerce.—Reuter's Special.

SLAVE TRAFFIC ON PERSIAN GULF

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, Nov. 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Thurtle, Sir A. Chamberlain said that Government maintained the naval detachment to Persian Gulf inter alia to do whatever possible to prevent slave-dealing but they were unable to abolish the traffic altogether. He had no information that the traffic had lately increased and he was glad that Mr. Thurtle had drawn his attention to the slavery case trial at Karachi on 10th October and he promised to inquire into the matter.—Reuter.

CHINA AND UNEQUAL TREATIES

NO NEED FOR THEIR EXISTENCE

MINISTER WU'S DECLARATION

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Shanghai.—The Nationalist foreign Minister, Wu, has issued a declaration which states that as there is no reason for the existence of unequal treaties and agreements between the former Chinese Governments and the foreign Governments, corporations or individuals, they will be abrogated within the shortest possible period. The treaties and agreements whose term has expired will become null and void. No treaty or agreement purporting to be made by any Chinese authority with any foreign Government, corporation or individual without the nationalist Government's participation or sanction has any validity whatever and no treaty relating to China to which the nationalist Government is not a party shall be deemed binding on China.—Reuter.

BREACH IN LABOUR PARTY IMMINENT

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The "Evening Standard's" lobby correspondent says that a somewhat perplexing situation will be presented at the Parliamentary Labour Party meeting to-morrow with regard to the Indian Statutory Commission as even the executive is divided. Apart from the MacDonald Snowden and Lansbury committee which has been consulting Lord Birkenhead with a view to securing certain promises and arriving at a private agreement there is a majority group in the executive steadfastly opposed to any compromise with Government. If this group carries its view it will have to be submitted to the party and the result might embarrass Mr. MacDonald.—Reuter's Special.

LABOUR M. P'S SUSPENDED

ANGRY SCENES IN COMMONS

DEBATE ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

LONDON, Nov. 23.

There were very angry scenes in the Commons during the committee stage of the Unemployment Insurance Bill and Labourites Maxton, Buchanan, Neil McLean and Wallhead were suspended.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The uproar lasted for an hour and a half. Anger shown by Labour Members was unprecedented. Chairman Hope in calling divisions was subjected to wild cries of "Sit Down". It was impossible to hear all taunts hurled at the chair, Labourites lunging the whole time, at Chairman Hope who appeared to be the calmest man in House.—Reuter's Special.

UPROAR IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A signal for the Labourite outburst in the House of Commons was rising of Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland to move a closure which was carried. Thereupon Mr. Maxton designated the conduct of Chairman Hope in allowing a closure "damned unfair" and refused to withdraw the remark. Uproar followed. Messrs. Buchanan and Wallhead protested violently against the Chairman's ruling the latter declaring it "damned outrage on the House and abuse of powers of the chair." Mr. McLean persisted in addressing the House while the Chairman was standing. The Speaker was called in four times and suspension of offenders was separately moved and carried.—Reuter.

DIVISION IN THE LABOUR CAMP

DIFFERENCES OVER COMMISSION BILL

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Reuter's lobby correspondent says that the discussion on the Statutory Commission Bill in the House of Commons this evening lasted three hours which was much longer than anticipated owing to obstructiveness of the number of Labourites who are annoyed with the Premier's postponing the discussion on the Labour vote of censure against him. It is very significant that the Labour obstructionists were mainly those who are regarded as opponents of Mr. MacDonald. This fact is considered to reflect a division in the Labour Party with regard to withdrawing the Labour Commissioners failing the concession to the Labour view-point as regards Indian representation. The Labour Party meeting at noon on the 24th instant will decide on this matter but possibly the decision will be deferred pending Lord Birkenhead's speech in the Lords. It is generally believed that Lord Birkenhead while not slamming the door on the opposition viewpoint will adhere to the general lines of Government's proposals.—Reuter.

ARMAMENTS LIMITATION POSSIBLE

MR. BRIDGEMAN'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 23.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Bridgeman stated that Geneva Naval Conference left a hope that the limitation of armaments might be reached and therefore Government were reluctant to lay down any more ten thousand ton cruisers at present. He assured the question that protection of the trade routes and food supplies of Britain had been taken into consideration in connection with that.

In the House of Commons Rt. Hon. Bridgeman stated that the United States were building eight ten-thousand ton cruisers and Britain eleven. The question of substitution of a smaller ship for ten-thousand ton cruiser in British 1928 programme was still being considered.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GENEVA

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Moscow.—The remainder of the Soviet Delegation to the Disarmament Conference has left for Geneva.—Reuter's Special.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended by Major A. G. Tresidder and accompanied by the Grand Lodge Deputation arrived from Poona on Thursday the 24th November.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended by Major A. G. Tresidder attended a Meeting and Banquet of Lodge St. George 459 on Thursday the 24th November.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

AFFAIRS IN CHAOTIC CONDITION

SUPERSESSION BY GOVERNMENT

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—In to-day's Bombay Government Gazette is published a Government Resolution announcing the supersession of the District Local Board, Sholapur, under the following circumstances: On the 9th May 1927 the Collector of Sholapur reported that he had held an enquiry into the affairs of the Board, which had revealed an almost complete state of chaos in the administration of the Board. The Commissioner in forwarding the Collector's report expressed the opinion that the mismanagement had been to grave as to bring the Local Board administration into disrepute and that in the best interests of Local Self-Government it was essential that the Board should be superseded.

CHAOTIC CONDITION.

Before, however, accepting the recommendation of the District Officers, Government considered it desirable that an enquiry should be held into the affairs of the Board under Section 128 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923 and Mr. A. H. Dracup, Under-Secretary to Government, was appointed to hold the enquiry. His report—a summary of which is attached—was considered by Government and in their opinion it fully bears out the reports of the Collector and the Commissioner. "It is evident," says the resolution, "that the affairs of the District Local Board are in a chaotic condition which in the public interest cannot be allowed to continue any longer, and that steps must be taken forthwith to remodel the administrative system and restore efficiency. Government are convinced that the dissolution of the present Board and the holding of fresh elections would not achieve the end in view, as, owing to the composition of the electorate, it is highly probable that the bulk of the existing Board would be returned."

GOVERNMENT'S DECLARATION.

Government have accordingly declared, under Section 129 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, that the District Local Board, Sholapur, is incompetent to perform the duties imposed on it and have decided to supersede it for a period of three years with effect from the 15th December 1927. The Collector of Sholapur is appointed to exercise all the powers and duties of the Board during the period of supersession and an officer of a rank not lower than Deputy Collector will perform the duties of Chief Officer. As the result of the supersession, Government are advised that the School Board will cease to exist and all the duties and powers in connection with the management and control of the Primary Schools will be performed and exercised by the Collector.

BOYCOTT MOVE GOING STRONG.

MRS. BEASANT'S IMPRESSIONS

MADURA, Nov. 24.

Summing up her impressions of her tour in Southern India to a special representative of the Free Press of India, Dr. Annie Besant said she felt sure that the boycott movement was getting fairly well. She had not seen such enthusiasm and unanimity of opinion since the days of the Home Rule League. She hoped that the boycott would lead to the next logical step of drafting our own Swaraj constitution and with that end in view, the Congress will consider both the Commonwealth of India Bill and Mr. Fenner Brockway's draft and any other constitution that may be placed before the Congress.

If it were true, she said, that the Labour Party in England had surrendered to Lord Birkenhead, she felt grieved because she trusted that at least Labour would stand by India. If there was no party that would champion India's cause, then inevitably a party without the support from Britain would spring in this country.

Dr. Besant will preside over the West Coast all parties' conference at Calicut on December 1 and then leave for Sholapur, Poona and Bombay.—Free Press.

FOR REVIVAL OF INDIA'S GLORY

SELF-GOVERNMENT THE ONLY WAY

TRICHINOPOLY, Nov. 24.

Prior to her departure to Mayavaram, Dr. Annie Besant was presented a welcome address by the Srirangam Municipality. The address, which was read by Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, M.L.A., Chairman of the Municipality, made reference to Dr. Besant's efforts for the revival of India's many-sided greatness.

Replying Dr. Besant expressed gratitude to the Municipality for the tribute to her, and said that India's civilisation had defied the ravages of time. Self-Government

TRIUMPH OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH

JURY'S SPLENDID DISPLAY OF COMMON SENSE

ROUSING RECEPTION TO MR. SPRATT

Mr. Phillip Spratt was the recipient of a rousing reception at a public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Thursday evening to congratulate him on his acquittal in the sedition case. The meeting was organised under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Central Khilafat Committee, and a number of other institutions and was very largely attended. Mrs. Naidu presided and among the speakers were Messrs. K. P. Nariman, B. G. Horniman, Shan-
kat Ali, F. J. Ginwalla, Vir Vamanrao Joshi, K. N. Jogekar, R. S. Nimkar and others. Mr. P. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, who so ably defended Mr. Spratt, and the Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Janga, were also among those present.

In the course of her eloquent address Mrs. Naidu said it was an occasion of great rejoicing. Bombay had many meetings in recent memory, meetings of protest and indignation, but the present one had a happy feature about it. There were so many people to be congratulated before Comrade Spratt was congratulated on his splendid success. It was not very often that India was in a position to congratulate any member of that race whose imperialism she was fighting so strenuously. But it would be lacking in graciousness and justice if she were not to offer her sincerest congratulations to Justice Sir Charles Fawcett who had proved that, though there be imperialists in this world, there were still men among them who valued justice without any distinction of racial prejudices. (Applause.) Mrs. Naidu offered her congratulations to that fair-minded Englishman who had justly recognised the change of the angle of vision in Indian politics. (He said it was an occasion of rejoicing both for India and England.)

She next congratulated her own countrymen, the jurymen on their splendid display of common-sense. She also congratulated the Advocate-General for doing such an unpleasant duty with so much grace. No one would deny that Mr. Janga had made the best of that dreadful job. (Laughter.)

IDEAL OF COURAGE AND SERVICE.

Coming to Mr. Spratt, Mrs. Naidu said that he was an ideal of courage and service. Through him had been vindicated, the birthright, duty and privilege of the younger generation to think and speak according to their convictions. On behalf of the citizens of Bombay she welcomed him and hoped he would continue to help India for whom he had already rendered signal services. (Hear, hear.)

At this stage Mr. Spratt was garlanded amidst loud cheers.

TRIBUTE TO MR. TALYARKHAN. Mrs. Naidu concluded by paying an elo-

quent tribute to Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan for his splendid defence of Mr. Spratt. It was only by a stroke of providential prevention that Mr. Talyarkhan was stopped in joining Mahatma Gandhi at South Africa as his co-worker some years ago. He had made ample amends for that ill-luck by championing the cause of freedom of speech. (Applause.)

GOVT.'S MISERABLE FAILURE.

Manlana Shauka Ali said he was very much surprised why Mr. Spratt was arrested for an harmless article while he himself was making and publishing far more stronger speeches and articles every day. (Laughter.) It was rather extraordinary to see that whenever a foreign man took interest and joined with India in the battle against oppression, Government always took great care in nipping such persons in the bud. But the speaker was very glad in the case of Mr. Spratt the Government had miserably failed.

IMPORTANCE OF SPRATT CASE.

Mr. Nariman attached very great importance to the Spratt case which had just been decided. It was a trial which had shown both to the rulers and to the ruled in India that the normal political mentality had undergone a vast change and had advanced considerably. (Laughter.) It was not only a verdict in favour of Mr. Spratt, but a verdict in favour of the political emancipation of this country.

Mr. Nariman then paid a tribute to the jury and said they had acquitted themselves very creditably. They had not abused the trust placed in them by Mr. Spratt, an Englishman, and said that if would show to other Englishmen that Indians could be trusted with that responsibility which they were so afraid to confer in them.

Mr. Ginwalla said that Russia must have been on the brain of the Government when they arrested Mr. Spratt for publishing quite a harmless pamphlet. He congratulated Mr. Spratt on behalf of the Workers and Peasants' Party and hoped he would continue to work for the cause he had already done so much.

Mr. Horniman said that the object of the Government in prosecuting Mr. Spratt had all been frustrated.

MR. SPRATT'S REPLY.

In his reply Mr. Spratt sincerely thanked the audience for the overwhelming sympathy shown to him.

Speaking about jail life from what he had seen he could see what enormous sacrifice Indians would have to make in their fight for freedom.

The meeting terminated with loud cheers to Mr. Spratt.

would enable them to bring back India's ancient splendour. Agriculture in the villages needed to be supplemented by industries. Dr. Besant laid emphasis on the importance of villages in Indian national life and said that that was the reason why she laid stress on local Government in the Commonwealth of India Bill. Both in Madras and Bengal villages panchayats had succeeded to a remarkable extent because they were founded on indigenous lines. The poor, under the present system of Government, were becoming poorer, and their power of resistance was so little, that an outbreak of influenza doubled the death-rate. "Give back," she concluded, "liberty to the villages, and India's prosperity would be assured under Home Rule."

—A. P.

BACK-BENCHERS TO PUT UP FIGHT

MR. LANSBURY PESSIMISTIC.

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

The "Hindu's" special correspondent, cabling from London on the 23rd, says that "in a further interview, Mr. Lansbury complained that Pandit Motilal Nehru, in conveying the Congress President's cablegram, turned down the Commission altogether, even if Indians are included in it, and thereby makes it difficult, if not impossible for the Labour Party to act as desired. It is clear now that Mr. MacDonald, while deprecating the Government's procedure in certain respects, will allow the resolution to go through without opposition. Mr. Lansbury admits that Mr. Walsh and Major Attlee were nominated by the Labour Party, but only after Mr. Snowden and Mr. Trevelyan and others had declined the offer. The Labour

Party seems convinced that with the concessions expected from Lord Birkenhead, the Indian boycott will not ultimately become operative. The concessions, however, if any, will be very limited. A minority of the Labour Party will put a view opposed to that of Mr. MacDonald, but the result is a foregone conclusion. Mr. Lansbury holds that it would be a tactical mistake to persist in non-cooperation, but agrees that Indians are perfectly within their right in doing so."

—A. P.

VISIT TO ROYAL EXCHANGE

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Great crowds in the streets cheered King Feisal when he visited the Royal Exchange.

The Lord Mayor proposing the toast of King Feisal at luncheon at the Town Hall hoped that Iraq would long enjoy under his reign peace and progress. King Feisal replying in Arabic said he was convinced that Iraq would send to Lancashire much cotton of quality which would compare favourably with that supplied by other Arabic speaking people.—Reuter's Special.

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VEGETABLE GHEE IN THE PUNJAB

GOVT. ASKED TO CONTROL SALE

RESOLUTION CARRIED IN COUNCIL

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

Non-official resolutions were discussed to-day in the Punjab Legislative Council and after four hours debate only one resolution had been passed and another was under discussion when the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

Lala Gangaram moved a resolution recommending Government to control, the sale of artificial "banaspati" (Vegetable) ghee in the province by suitable legislation to which an amendment was moved by Lala Gopaladas recommending a tax on such ghee by Municipalities, town committees and notified areas and punishment for the adulteration of pure ghee with such artificial ghee. A large section of non-officials strongly supported the resolution and asked Government immediately to undertake legislation to stop the sale of "banaspati" ghee which was undermining the health of the people of the Punjab.

MINISTER'S HANDS STRENGTHENED

Malik Ferozkhan Nun, Minister for local Self-Government expressed gratefulness to the House for throwing very valuable light on a vexed question. Personally he felt that banaspati ghee was not conducive to the health of the average Indian and it was a bad substitute for ghee. The question of prohibiting the import of the article was not within his power or within the power of the local Government. In order to approach the Government of India for the sanction of such legislation he wanted some material to strengthen his hands and he was glad that the mover had brought this resolution and with the authority of the Councils opinion he would now approach the Government of India for suitable legislation to stop or check the sale of such ghee.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

He was also considering the amendment of the Food Adulteration Act in order to bring some sort of measure suggested by the House. The Minister considered the suggestion of the mover of the amendment a valuable one and said he had already issued instructions to municipalities to ask dealers in artificial ghee to take out a license. In view of the assurance given by the Minister the amendment was withdrawn and the original resolution being put to vote was carried Government not opposing.

LAND REVENUE IN BARANI TRACTS.

The second resolution was moved by Capt. Sikandar Kayathkhan which recommended that fifty lakhs of rupees out of the remission by the Government of India in the annual contribution from this province be set apart annually for the next ten years for creating a special fund for levelling down land revenue in the province particularly to give relief to such barani tracts in districts in which irrigation and other facilities for development were remote. Discussion on this resolution had not concluded when the Council adjourned.

Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency, Finance Member, speaking on this resolution said that the proposition put forward by the mover deserved very deep thought. They were asked out of remission not to benefit the whole province and every class but certain specific parts of the province. If they acted upon the resolution they would have to cut down the development programme.

Mr. King, Financial Commissioner quoted statistics showing that the land revenue was already low in areas like Hissar and Attock which were the worst barani tracts and he challenged anyone in the House to say that the revenue in these areas was excessive. They were not callous to the requirements of poorer zamindars and everything possible was done for their relief. He thought that the proposal contained in the resolution would not benefit zamindars in the long run.—A. P.

MALARIA RAGING FURIOUSLY

GUJARAT CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RELIEF MEASURES

(From Our Correspondent)

WADHWAN CAMP, Nov. 24. Most of the villages of Zolawal Prant are at present affected with malaria. With the assistance of doctors Purshottamdas Patadia and Laxmichand Dhruv, the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee and Seva Samaj (Wadhwan Camp) have jointly organised the necessary medical relief for malaria affected people in the villages. For the last four days, Manilal Kothari, Secretary Gujarat Congress Committee and leading members of the Seva Samaj are touring in the villages for relief work. About 20 centres are being opened from where the adjoining villages will receive necessary medicines. Arrangements have also been made for sending out doctors to attend to serious cases free of any charges.

CRICKET IN TANIA

"FOLLOW-ON" ADROITLY AVERTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 21.

The opening matches of the Teredesai Memorial Cricket Tournament were played in fine weather on Sunday the 20th instant.

The Friends' Union Cricket Club, the Cup-winners of last year, met the Israelites in the first round. It was purely a one-sided affair. The Friends' Union put up a tall score of 180 runs in the first innings, Bhawe and Dr. Shaligram scoring each 49 runs. The Israelites though a poor combination, replied by scoring 88 runs. A follow-on was expected, but the Friends' Union took the audacity by surprise by electing to bat again. The latter scored 135 runs for 6 out, where the stumps were drawn.

In the other match the Anad Bharati C. C. were pitted against the Villa C. C. The former scored 57 runs in the first innings and the latter were fortunate in scoring 10 runs more than their opponents. In the second innings, the Anad Bharati C. C. scored 99 runs for 3 wickets down and declared their innings close at about 4 p.m., thus leaving it to the Christians either to hit up the difference of 89 runs within an hour and a half or to take advantage of the time-limit by means of stone-walling. They had scored 52 runs for 7 out at about 7 minutes to 30 p.m. when one of the last playing batsmen Mr. Edmund left the crease to sit out a hanging ball. Being a faulty stroke the fielder on the mid-off brought out an easy catch. The batsman believed it to be a stump ball and he appealed to the umpire who declared him to be out.

Thereupon some time was spent by the members of the K. Villa C. C. in criticizing the judgment given by the umpire who was obliged to declare the next batsman out after the lapse of two minutes. The last batsman was also similarly declared out as he did not come out to play within the next two minutes. Thus the K. Villa C. C. lost the match due to want of tact. They could have played under protest, if they believed the umpire's decision to be wrong.

"AT HOME" TO MR. SHANNON

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 23.

Yesterday evening, the members of the Thana Bar Association were "At Home" to Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., the District and Sessions Judge of Thana, who will be shortly proceeding to Nasik to which place he has been transferred. Amongst the distinguished gathering that graced the occasion by their presence on the Cridabhuvan grounds, were the following:—Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. Sanjana, Mrs. Wadia, Mrs. Shringarpure, Mrs. Chitre, Miss Gupte, Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Joint Judge of Thana, Mr. Master, the Assistant Judge, Mr. S. A. Gupte, First Class Sub-Judge, the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Excise Minister, Mr. Pandya, Sub-Judge, Andheri, Mr. Shah, Sub-Judge, Kalyan.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagwat made a short speech on behalf of the Bar. He said that Mr. Shannon had endeared himself to all by his sweet temperament and genial disposition and had always as a good Judge administered justice tempered with mercy.

Replying to the above address Mr. Shannon humorously remarked that he would not have liked to sever his connection with the Thana Bar but for the salubrious climate of Nasik.

DISPLAY OF DOMESTIC DECORATION

DEMONSTRATION AT CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS SCHOOL

An interesting demonstration of cheap and artistic domestic decoration was given at the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School, Girgaum Back Road, when a large number of ladies were present.

At the invitation of the Lady Superintendent, Miss Navajbai Contractor, B.A., J.P., Mr. Dante, the Eastern representative of the Dennison Manufacturing Co. of London, gave a display of articles made of crepe paper and sealing wax, such as babies' frocks and caps, yicker-work baskets, flowers of various shades, picture frames, etc.

A PASTIME FOR LADIES.

In a short and felicitous speech, Miss Contractor thanked Mr. Dante and emphasised the desirability of Indian ladies devoting their leisure hours to the pleasant pastime of preparing paper decorations.

The party was then taken to inspect an exhibition of models made by the schoolgirls which consisted, among other things, of a betel-nut motor car, a temple made from bits of glass bangles, a boat made of soap, a bungalow made of almonds, a garden made from loaf sugar, a canoe made of coconut palm, etc.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended by Major A. G. Tresidder and accompanied by the Grand Lodge Deputation left Bombay for Poona on Wednesday.

Lady Wilson attended a meeting of the Executive Committee for the Bombay Presidency and Health Week Association on Wednesday.

B. N. R. STRIKE

PUBLIC SYMPATHY TOWARDS WORKERS.

STRIKERS DETERMINED TO HOLD OUT.

KHARAGPUR, Nov. 23.

The Publicity Committee, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Indian Labour Union, Kharagpur, wires:—

The situation remains unchanged except that under the orders of the Union, part wages for the month of October 1927 has been taken by the workers and they returned to their homes with the fullest determination to remain outside the shops, until an honourable settlement is reached.

The President and the members of the Central Council held meetings in different parts of the Colony and congratulated the men on their admirable courage and patience in spite of provoking delay in settlement.

The President met all the Mahajans and merchants at Kharagpur, and it is gratifying to note that they have agreed to help the locked-out men in all possible ways.

The Finance Committee of the Union reports the following donations and collections received for the week ending on behalf of the Union:—

	Rs. a.p.
Mayor of Calcutta on behalf of the Workers League	382 8 0
Jamshedpur Labour Association (II instalment)	200 0 0
International Transport Workers Federation, Amsterdam through Mr. Joshi M.L.A., General Secretary Trade Union Congress	£ 50 0 0
Raipur Branch of the Union	200 0 0
Adra Branch of the Union	200 0 0
The Vigilance Committees are at work night and day carrying out the mandate of the Union from time to time.	
It is most regrettable that the Administration is still delaying the settlement.	

AGENT STILL OBSTINATE

TERMS TO WORKMEN

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

In a communique, the Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, referring to the dispute at the Kharagpur Workshops which remain closed for the second time since the 13th of October recalls the demand of the Union and the Railway's reply thereto, which was not acceptable to the Union.

Proceeding he says: The Union continues to persuade the workmen not to return to work. He also recalls the interview between himself and the President of the Union at which the latter urged that full pay should be paid for the whole period men were away from work. The Agent informed him that references had been made to the Home Board who have now approved the Agent's decisions regarding the Union's demands. He adds that it is however realised that the loss of all pay for a long period will constitute a serious hardship for the staff of whom a large proportion have only stayed away from work by reason of intimidation and misguidance, and in consideration of this, and purely as an act of grace, it has been decided, that provided the men return to duty unconditionally, and work satisfactorily, the Railway Company after a lapse of two months will consider favourably the grant of a subsistence allowance for the period of stoppage subject also to this being regarded as a final settlement of the dispute.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE.

The Railway is not prepared to indicate at present the amount of such allowance, but the extent to which it would feel justified in dealing liberally with the staff in this manner would depend very much on the spirit in which they work, and it is essentially dependent on the unconditional acceptance of the orders passed regarding the reductions, subject of course to the reconsideration of individual cases by the two officers who have been nominated for the purposes.

The Union's demands referred to above were made at the end of October and included (1) reinstatement of discharged men or payment of their wages from the date of the discharge pending a proper enquiry (2) payment of lock-out wages (3) facilities for representation of men's cases before the two officers who have been appointed to enquire into cases of hardship or victimisation.

The Railway Company replied declining to concede the first two demands and promising to meet the third fully.—A. P.

ALLEGED SHOOTING

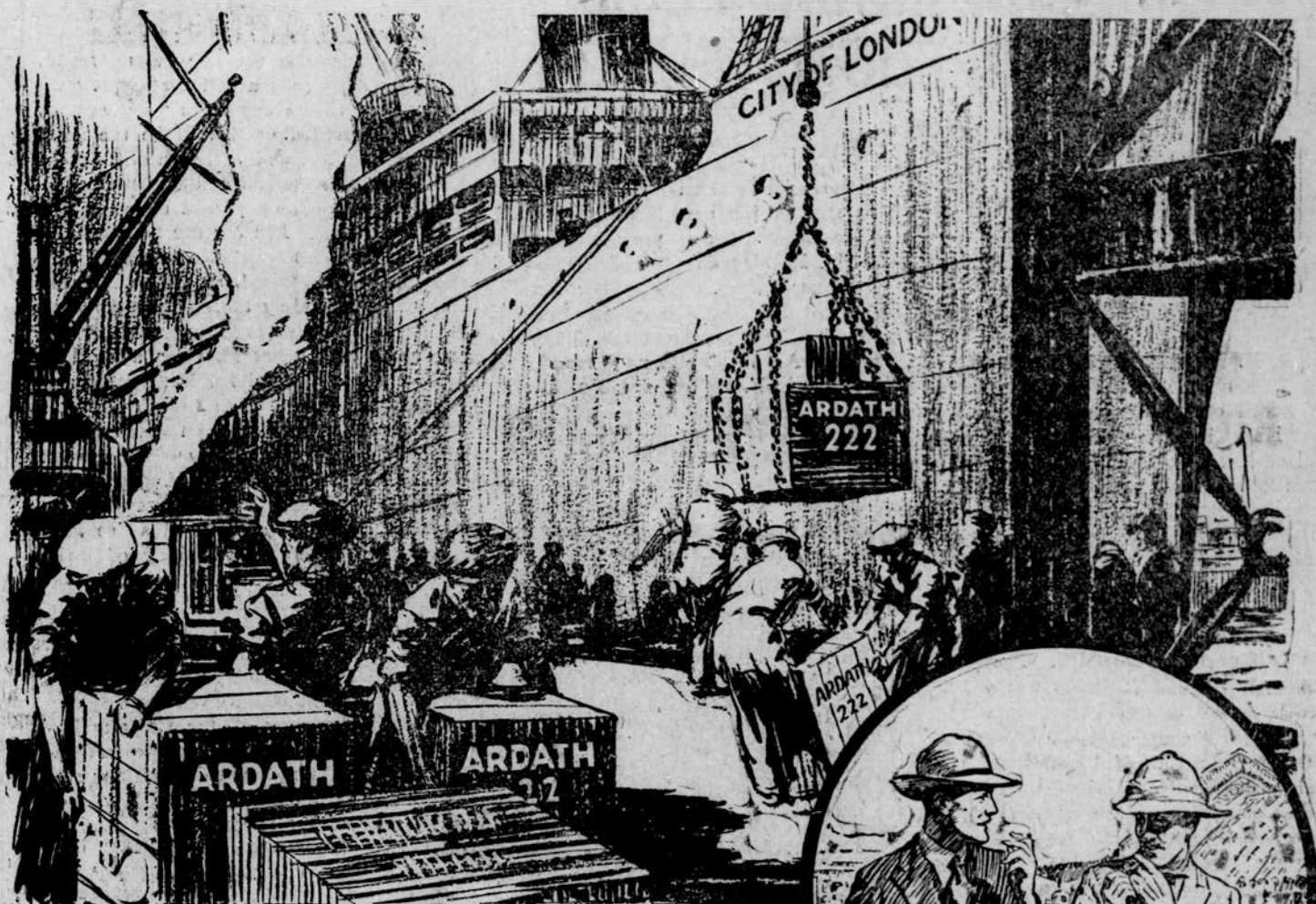
CASE AGAINST MUHAMMADANS

NAGPUR, Nov. 24

Three Muhammadans have been charged on the charge of shooting and murdering two Hindus at Nawabpura during the last Hindu-Muslim riots in Nagpur. The prosecution story is that a Hindu funeral procession was stoned in Nawabpura locality.

It is alleged that some of the stones were thrown from one of the accused's house and that on this a crowd of Hindus assembled near it. It is further stated that the house was stoned, that five shots were fired from the upper storey of the house, and that as a result two Hindus died and eight persons were injured. Injuries are also alleged to have been caused to a Hindu by another accused, with a sword.

The case is proceeding.—A. P.



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CUTCHI PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

WILL MR. TAIRSEE BE ELECTED PRESIDENT

The Executive Committee of the Cutchi People's Conference held a meeting at the Conference Office on Wednesday last, at 6 p.m., to elect a President for the Second Session of the Conference to be held at Cutch Mandvi on the 28-29 and 30th December next. According to the Constitution of the Conference, the election is to be made jointly by the permanent Executive Committee of the Conference in Bombay and the Reception Committee appointed for each session. Accordingly, the Mandvi Reception Committee had invited suggestions, and obtained five names for the Conference Presidency viz., Messrs. Tairsee, Velji Lakhamsey, Rahimulla Chinoy, Dr. Jadavji Hansraj, and Mansang Kachra. Of these three gentlemen expressed their desire to withdraw their names from the election even at the preliminary stage by the Bombay Committee last Wednesday. These are Messrs. Velji Lakhamsey, and Mansang Kachra and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj. Mr. Chinoy is out of India, and is not expected to return until the 9th of December. The Conference being held on the 28th December, it is open to question if Mr. Chinoy would be able to accept the presidency, even if elected. Nevertheless, the Committee had no alternative, but to proceed to the election under the Constitution. There were 15 members present in all; but of these Mr. Shivdas was unable to vote on account of having been late at the meeting while Messrs. Tairsee and the President, Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas, refrained from voting, the one because his own name was

there and the other because the President does not usually vote at such meetings ordinarily and in the first instance. The result of the ballot of the remainder gave 11 votes to Mr. Tairsee, while a single vote was cast for Mr. Chinoy. One wonders if it is a service to Mr. Chinoy to himself to keep up his name in the election still to be held at Cutch Mandvi on Sunday next, if the voting is going to be anything like this.

Anyhow, the Bombay Committee of the Conference has now given its decision. Mr. Tairsee is its distinct and overwhelmingly majority candidate. The final election is, of course, still to be made in the Reception Committee meeting to be held at Mandvi on Sunday next. The Mandvi people also have to choose from only these two names, as the three others have been withdrawn, and there can be no other suggestions now in order. Mr. Chinoy was the President of the Reception Committee in Bombay last year, and his services in that capacity have been very much appreciated. Without, however, doing the slightest injustice to Mr. Chinoy, it may yet be pointed out that his services, in comparison to those of Mr. Tairsee pale into insignificance, especially if one recalls the latter's last visit to the Maharao of Cutch. Being popular in the highest degree, it seems highly probable that even at the final stage of the election, Mr. Tairsee will have an overwhelming majority, if that is to say, Mr. Chinoy's friends do not withdraw his (Mr. Chinoy's) name while it is still time to retire gracefully and with all the honours of war.

SARASWAT BRAHMIN SAMAJ.

On Sunday, the 27th instant, at 5-30 p.m., Mr. Narhar Egunath Phatak, B.A., will deliver a lecture on "Culture in the time of Mahabharata" in the Samaj Hall, Girgaum, Mr. V. N. Naik, M.A., has kindly consented to preside.

A DESPICABLE GAME.

MUSLIM LEAGUE BUNGLE.

RANGOON, Nov. 24.

Commenting on the All-India Muslim Presidential election, the "Rangoon Daily News" favouring the election of His Highness the Aga Khan, says: Sir Mahomed Shaif and his clique evidently fear that the verdict under His Highness's presidency will be something different from what they themselves desire, and they have taken the earliest opportunity to seize the machinery of the League in order to manipulate their own private, selfish and inspired interest. This is a despicable game which will cause a deep resentment among the Muslims all over India. Those who bungle with the national affairs at such a critical juncture as this in the history of the country, are nothing short of traitors. The duty of Muslims is clear. They should hold their own sessions at Calcutta under the presidency of His Highness the Aga Khan regardless of what Sir Mahomed Shaif and his friends may do in the Punjab. The Punjab Minister and his following can at best be a microscopic minority in the country.—Fero Press.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS

PRESIDENT-ELECT TO REACH CAWNPORE ON SATURDAY

CAWNPORE, Nov. 24.

Delegates attending the All-India Trade Union Congress are informed that volunteers will be present at railway stations to receive them. The President-elect will arrive on the 26th November by the Punjab Mail. Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, arrives on the 24th evening. Along with the session of the Trade Union Congress, a meeting of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will be held in Cawnpore to decide on the situation arising out of the Kharagpur dispute.—A. P.

MATCH-MANUFACTURE IN INDIA

RY. FREIGHTS HINDERANCE TO DEVELOPMENT

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD

Mr. R. N. Fatehali of the Santa Cruz Match Works was examined by the Indian Tariff Board on Thursday. Witness stated that his firm was started in 1924 with a capital of Rs. 4 lacs. His average turn out was 2,500 gross boxes per day. He did not think that Indian manufactured goods were wayward inferior to the imported matches. At first, people were afraid to buy Indian matches fearing that they would deteriorate in quality during the monsoon but by experience they found out that their fear was unfounded. The present price of imported matches was 4 1-2 pices per box and that of Indian manufacture was 3 pices per box. If this difference was maintained there was a fair chance of Indian industry holding its own against foreign competition. Witness imported wood from Japan owing to wider whiter appearance.

WANTED REDUCTION IN RY. FREIGHT.

White wood was not procurable in Bombay owing to heavy railway transport charges. Satisfactory wood had been located in Dehra Dun and the Punjab which led him to hope that if proper railway transport facilities were given and the research seriously undertaken, it would be possible to get both fresher and whiter wood than that which was imported. He required about 1,500 tons of wood a year. The railway freight was prohibitive and unless they were reduced, it was not possible to obtain timber from the adjoining forests. Most of the chemicals used in match industry were likely to be manufactured in India except sulphur powder provided Government were willing to support the industry.

TRAINING IMPROVES INDIAN WORKMEN.

When the factory was started they had three Japanese experts who had subsequently been substituted by Indians now. The total number of workmen in his factory were 1,000 out of which about 500 were women and children. Most of the work was carried out on piece work system. The women and children in some cases earned as far as rupee one per day. The Indian labourer improved with training and could do three times the work he did before training. Witness had put up huts outside the factory limits to accommodate the workmen on a nominal rent. Besides pucca built quarters were built for a few workers free of charge. There were about 200 half-time workers between 12 and 16 years and the witness applied to Government for permission to erect a shed on the factory premises with a view to open a school for elementary education for them at the permission was refused.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

The principle market for the industry was Bombay, Karachi, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Madras. Two-thirds of the consumption was of Swedish manufacture but witness thought that there was a fair chance of capturing the market by Indian industry. The industry was competed by Sweden and factories established in this country by the Swedish American Trust. It was reported, witness said, that the import duty of Rs. 1 8-0 per gross was not levied at certain ports and consequently some importers undersold Indian manufacture. The B. B. and C. I. Railway gave a special concession rate to Indian manufactured matches and he hoped other railway companies would offer the same concession.

The board then adjourned till to-day.

LONDON SPORTS

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Under Rugby Union rules, Cambridge University beat Edinburgh University by eleven points to nine and Devonport Services drew with the Army eleven all.

In County Championship, Notts, Leicestershire and Derbyshire beat Leicestershire at Nottingham by five points to three and Surrey beat to Middlesex by twentythree points to nil.—Reuter.

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FINANCE MEMBER'S CONFERENCE

NO READJUSTMENTS WITHIN MESTON AWARD.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22. Interesting details are available of the proceedings of the annual Conference of the Provincial Financial Representatives which met at the new Secretariat buildings yesterday. Those present were the Hon. Mr. N. Maemichael and Mr. G. T. Boag from Madras, the Hon. Sir Chundlal Mehta and Mr. G. Wiles from Bombay, Mr. E. A. H. Blunt from the U.P., the Hon. Mr. A. W. Botham (Assam), the Hon. Mr. A. E. Nelson and Mr. B. N. De from Central Provinces, the Hon. Sir William Jeith from Burma, the Hon. Mr. A. Marr and Mr. J. A. Woodhead from Bengal, and the Hon. the Maharaja of Dumraon and Mr. C. P. Tallents from Bihar and Orissa.

Sir B. N. Mitra in welcoming the delegates regretted that Sir Basil Blackett who had initiated these annual Conferences was not in India this year to guide their deliberations. He also referred to the absence of the Punjab representatives, who could not attend owing to the meeting of the local Legislative Council.

The first item on the agenda was the question of readjustments within the Meston Settlement. Proposals had been made for the transfer of Commercial Stamps to the Central Government and for grant of compensation to the Provinces in the shape of a share of the proceeds of Income Tax. It is understood that the discussion revealed considerable divergence of opinion among the provincial representatives as to the adequacy of the compensation offered and also on the question whether the further consideration of the scheme should not be postponed in view of the appointment of the Statutory Commission.

The question of amending the rules governing the Famine Insurance Fund with a view to the reduction of the annual Provincial Contributions was next taken up and the matter was referred to a sub-committee which met in the afternoon.—A. P.

KING FEISAL AT MANCHESTER

AMAZED AT INDUSTRIAL MIGHT OF LANCASHIRE

LONDON, Nov. 23.

King Feisal viewed the Manchester Ship Canal from the top deck of the steamer and saw the warehouses stacked with the Egyptian and American cotton, and the great grain elevators in Trafford Park. King Feisal hoped that Iraq cotton fields would soon produce sufficient cotton to warrant a special shed for them in Manchester and expressed amazement at the industrial might of Lancashire. He accepted a handsome souvenir on the occasion and then attended the Municipal luncheon given in his honour. He visited the Royal Exchange and inspected the Works of the Calico Printing Association.—Reuter.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' FEDERATION

TO BE WOUND UP ON NOV. 30.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Transport Workers' Federation, once one of the largest Trade Union organizations in Britain will be wound up on the 30th November. The Federation was formed in 1910 and formerly had half million members. It was one of the two militant sections of the Triple Alliance on the occasion of the so-called "Black Friday" in 1921. The Federation was doomed when Mr. Ernest Bevin merged sixteen Unions belonging to it into the Transport Workers Union and eventually with drew them from membership. The last straw had been the secession of the Sailors and Firemen's Union of sixteen thousand members thus leaving only thirty-two thousand in the Federation.—Reuter's Special.

REMOVE DRINK EVIL

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO GALLE CITIZENS

COLOMBO, Nov. 24.

Twenty thousand persons assembled to welcome Mr. Gandhi on his arrival at the Galle Municipality last night.

Two young enthusiasts sang a sonnet they had specially composed for the occasion and extolled Mr. Gandhi's virtues and pledged themselves to follow the creed and teachings of Mr. Gandhi.

The municipal address was then presented to Mr. Gandhi and in his reply the Mahatma urged the Ceylonese, Hindus, Muslims and Buddhists, to remove the drink evil from amongst them and urge on the people the necessity of clean living.

Mr. Gandhi was given purses for his Khaddar Fund.—Free Press.

INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

(Continued from page 6.)

by the Government as weak surrenders; and no adequate response was made; the only reply was a call for abject "co-operation" before any more "concession" might be granted. This broke the heart of Desabhandhu, and after a short illness, India's greatest patriot and Statesman during the past decade passed away on the 16th June 1925. Did the fire he had kindled, and the stout resistance to the bureaucracy he had organised, also die with him? No, not immediately at least, as the Bengal Government perhaps expected or desired. So in August 1925 for a third or fourth time a demand for Ministers' salaries was made; and even though Das was not there to oppose it, the Council rejected it by a narrow majority of 68 against 66. This was on the 26th August 1925; and the next day the Government prorogued the Council and issued a communique "suspending the working of the Reforms in Bengal for the time being."

THE NATIONAL DEMAND.

While thus in Bengal and in the C. P. dyarchy was killed "for the time being," the Legislative Assembly for a second time in September 1925, when the majority and minority reports of the Reforms Enquiry Committee came up for consideration, pressed the national demand for responsible government. The majority or officials' report recommending very minor changes for the smooth working of the present reforms was signed by Sir A. P. Muddiman, Sir Mahomed Shafi, Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir A. Froom and Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith. The minority or non-officials' report declaring that such minor remedies "may cure a creak or two, but will not afford valuable training towards responsible government, and therefore some methods must be devised for placing the constitution on a permanent basis with provisions for automatic progress in the future"—exactly what Das while alive had been demanding—was signed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, M.L.A., Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Paranjpye. Sir Alexander Muddiman on the 7th September 1925 moved a resolution calling on the House to accept the majority report. Pandit Motilal Nehru moved his amendment recommending to the Governor-General to take immediate steps for establishing responsible government in India, and indicating the lines on which the present constitution should be amended. On the 8th of September this amendment was carried by 72 votes to 45.

But there has been no response to the resolution? No, not even after Lord Reading, the most unsympathetic and reactionary of recent Viceroy, gave place to one who by nature is neither unsympathetic nor reactionary! Why has there been no response to the national demand for the introduction of some measure of real responsibility in the present system of Government? The answer, the woeful answer—is to be found in the terrible, fratricidal disunion that has crept in the national ranks. The detailed causes that have led to such disunion, thereby fortifying the official autocracy more strongly than even before, will be considered in the next article.

(To Be Continued.)

VICEROY AND THE UNIVERSITY

(Continued from Page 6.)

lar aspect of the question, with his usual enthusiasm and care and I have very great hopes of his realising the grave implications of that clause even with only advisory powers.

I clearly say this new clause 5 is an innovation and it is a retrograde measure as compared with the present act. We do not want the Viceroy as our Visitor even in an advisory capacity as that privilege is bound to be used in a dictatorial manner in practice, and not even a vestige of independence will be left to the University whenever there is a conflict of opinion between the Viceroy and University on matters of vital importance and of fundamental principles. Sir Norman Walker has recommended the creation of an All-India Central Official to control Medical Education in India, and we of the Medical profession are very much perturbed at it. This is not the time to hesitate nor the thing on which to compromise.

Will Mr. Munshi please take us in his confidence and clearly say where he stands. I trust him to be strong enough to say clearly what he wants to say without any mental reservations. He has admitted he once failed to realise the full effect of the clause. He is sorry for it and I sympathise with him. Now before he again commits himself, the Senate has given the decision for total rejection of the whole clause and I am putting before him my views as one of his representative constituents—the University graduates. I have always taken Mr. Munshi to be man of push and intelligence and I do not wish him to be again in a predicament and when the harm is done come to us and say again "I am sorry, I confess I did not realise the full effect of the clause as modified, but I cannot make a better apology than that." What is the good of an apology to the University if the mischief is done. I expect Mr. Munshi to rise to his full height and clearly say with the Senate, "We of the University would have nothing to do with



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the obnoxious Clause 5, whether advisory or otherwise, and sooner than have that we would continue with the present constitution."

Just a word of personal explanation. Mr. Munshi is a public man. He is my representative, and I have a right to approach him, and to let him know my views. They are offered in the most helpful spirit and I expect him to take them in that spirit. I feel I have said all I have to say on this particular point. I accept Mr. Munshi's assurance which he says:—"With regard to the independence of the University, I (Mr. Munshi) yield not even to Dr. Vaidya in my anxiety to preserve it" and I shall rest content if Mr. Munshi does his part."

MC INTOSH TO RETURN TO LONDON

ANOTHER FLIGHT CONTEMPLATED

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Warsaw.—From Lemberg after the repairs to "Princess Xenia" had been completed, Capt. McIntosh and Mr. Hinkler will fly back to London whence it is expected they will attempt again to fly to India.—Reuter.



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WATER TAX TO BE REDUCED?

COMMISSIONER'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Municipal Commissioner has submitted a report for the reduction of water tax in the city. In the course of his report he states:

"In submitting the Budget for 1928-29 to the Standing Committee, I foreshadowed a revision of the proposals put forward therein in connection with the revenue of the Water Works, as I was not in a position at the time to put forward alternative proposals in as convincing a form as I desired. In his note printed on pages XVII and XVIII of the Budget for 1927-28, Mr. Kirpalani analysed carefully the consumption of water under various heads and found that while the actual cost of water to the Corporation was 4-82 annas per 1,000 gallons, the actual amount paid by those taxed on valuation at 8½ per cent. amounted to 2-10 annas per thousand gallons and that certain of those consumers who paid by meter measurement were paying no less than Rs. 1 per 1,000 gallons, i.e., almost eight times the average rate charged to other classes and more than three times the actual cost of water to the Corporation. His conclusion was that consumers charged by meter measurement bear an improper share of taxation in this respect, and he suggested an increase in taxation on rateable value by 1 per cent. with a corresponding reduction in the charges for water by meter measurement, in order to tender the incidence of taxation more equitable.

CORPORATION PROFITEERING.

I do not think that it can be disputed that the Corporation can reasonably be accused of profiteering, if it charges three times the actual cost of the water it supplies, particularly in view of the fact that it has a monopoly. Further, there can be no doubt that the high charges for water at present levied from all trades in the City must, in the end, tend to discourage local business and to render it difficult for our industries to compete successfully with similar industries elsewhere. In this connection, I would refer to the strong representation made by the Tariff Board in their Report on the Mill Industry of Bombay. The claims of that Industry have already been recognised by the reduction of the rate for water supplied to Mills from Rs. 1 to 12 annas. But in order that no charge may be brought against us that we are hampering the local development of trade and industry, I consider it very desirable that the maximum rate charged for water should be reduced all round to 12 annas a 1,000 gallons. Ultimately I hope it will be reduced even further, and the rate of 8 annas per thousand gallons, which was the maximum charged upto 1922-23 should be our ultimate aim. For the present the larger reduction is financially impossible. The suggestion made by Mr. Kirpalani was not followed up as there appeared to have been some doubts as to the approximate accuracy of his figures. In order to resolve those doubts I instructed the Hydraulic Engineer during the current year to make selected samples of various classes of properties including Municipal properties, road hydrants, etc., in order to discover the true relation between water taxation by meter measurement and that on valuation. As a result of his careful enquiries, the Hydraulic Engineer has shown that at present 48 million gallons per day are supplied to consumers who are taxed on valuation, and as the total amount realised at 8½ per cent. is Rs. 8,823 per day, the rate per 1,000 gallons of water supplied works out on an average to annas 8-1.

Since 1921-22 there has been an increase on account of water tax on rateable value of 25 per cent. only, while the minimum increase in other cases has been over 54 per cent. and the maximum as much as 300 per cent. Our estimates for 1928-29 show a surplus of Rs. 1-29 lakhs at the existing rates of taxation. This surplus is not adequate to effect any reduction in the most highly taxed class of consumers, as the estimated loss in reducing the maximum charge from Rs. 1 to 12 annas would be for a whole year Rs. 5½ lakhs. The past history of the Bombay Water Supply shows that shortly after an enhancement of the supply available, it has normally been possible to reduce the price all round, and I have little doubt that the same will be the case in respect of the Tariff, Completion Works, but the immediate increase in cost being so heavy, it is impossible for this cheapening of water to take place except after a year or two. There are, however, already indications that the result of putting down the rate for supply will be to put up the consumption adequately to effect an actual improvement in the cash receipts. As a proof of this, I would instance the revenue from the cotton and bleaching mills. In the Budget for 1927-28, the receipts for the former were estimated for the first half of the year, when the rate was Rs. 1 per thousand gallons, at Rs. 3,19,000, and those of the latter at Rs. 70,000. In the Budget for next year, with the supply charged at 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, the receipts are estimated at Rs. 3,56,000, Rs. 3,27,000, Rs. 70,700 and Rs. 77,000 for the two half years respectively.

INCREASE ON VALUATION.

It is true that the same result has not

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been observed in connection with Milk Cattle Stables, but the reason for this is not far to seek, viz., that there has been a reduction in the number of milk cattle stables in Bombay.

The rates for water by meter measurement for purposes of next year's budget must for the first half year be those current at present, but to reduce the maximum rate from Rs. 1 to 12 annas per thousand gallons in the second half of the year is estimated to involve a decrease in revenue of Rs. 2-67 lakhs. I am strongly of opinion that in the interests of equity as well as in the interests of the trade and prosperity of the City, this reduction should be made. In order to compensate for the loss of revenue, it will be necessary to increase the water tax on valuation from 8½ per cent. to 4 per cent. In view of the figures given, this increase is very moderate, and if my anticipations that the reduction in rate will produce an increase in consumption adequate to compensate for that reduction, are not immediately substantiated, it may be necessary to make a small further increase in taxation on valuation in 1929-30. But even if this be necessary, I submit that unpopular as the measure will undoubtedly be, it cannot reasonably be opposed.

It will be noted that the excess of income over expenditure will be reduced from Rs. 1-29 lakhs to Rs. 77 lakhs and the deficit on the general budget will be thereby increased. But the increase will not be such as to cause inconvenience and may in the end very possibly be converted into a surplus.

I have still left the rate of 5 annas for water supplied to the Development Departments, as in accordance with our agreement we can only increase that rate in proportion to the increase in taxation on rateable value, and the suggested increase of 1 per cent. would only amount to 4 pies. And the increased revenue derived from this addition would be about Rs. 11,000 only. Should any further increase be necessary in the future, it would clearly be proper to raise the rate charged to the Development Departments also, as at present they receive water at a practically cost price.

I request that these proposals may be laid before the Water Supply Committee and the Standing Committee for their consideration."

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN KAIRA

RESOLUTION TO TAKE IT UP DEFEATED

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Nov. 22.

Kaira District was much agitated for nearly a month over Mr. Trikamlal Parikh's proposal to bring before to-day's meeting of the Kaira District Local Board for taking over control of primary education. Protests from nearly a hundred villages and a lot of individual protests were lodged. A public meeting presided over by Rao Sahab Dadubhai Desai entered a strong protest and warned the district against the risk that was involved in the proposal. The board resolved to-day to postpone the consideration of the question and left it to be decided by the new Board, notwithstanding the delaying tactics exercised by Mr. Trikamlal Parikh and Mr. Bhagvandas Desai.

HINDU SABHA FOR BOYCOTT

COMMISSION-INSULT TO INDIA'S INTELLIGENCE.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 23.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Oudh Hindu Sabha was held on the 20th afternoon, under the presidency of the Hon. Rajah Sir Rampal Singh. After transacting the minor items of the agenda, they considered the question of the holding of the third Provincial Sammelan and decided to have it at Ayodhya on the 28th and 29th January, 1928, at the special request of the Ayodhya Hindu Sabha. The Sabha then took up the resolution for reviving the Hindu Sabhas throughout the province during the next two months and passed finally the following resolution unanimously:—

"The Oudh Provincial Hindu Sabha places on record its deliberate opinion that nothing good will come out of India from the enquiries of the Simon Commission in which Indians have been purposefully excluded. This exclusion of Indians is, in the opinion of the Sabha, a direct insult to India's intelligence and political sagacity and amounts to a denial of her inherent right of self-determination. The Sabha considers that nothing short of complete boycott of the Commission will be a suitable reply to the British Government for such a high-handed action."—Free Press.

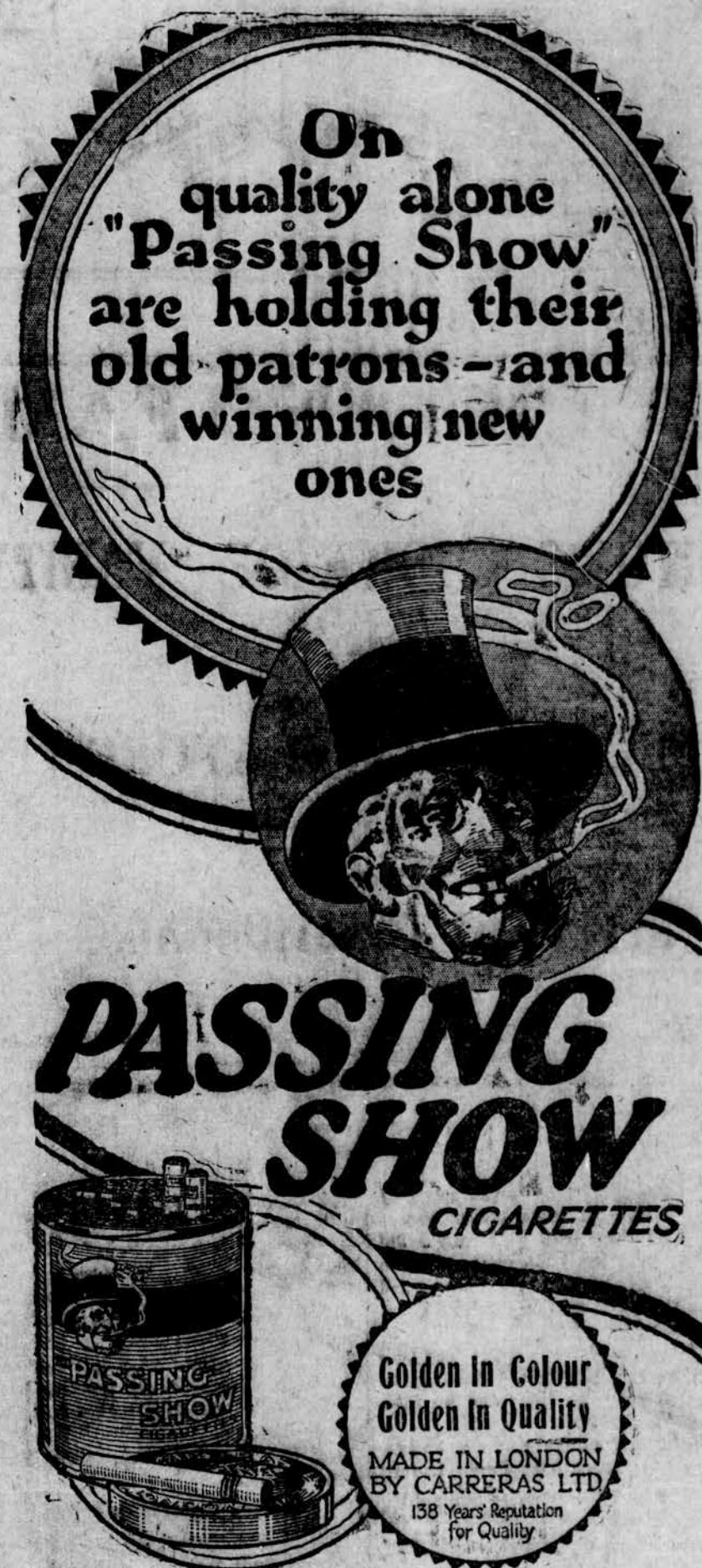
CHITTAGONG FOR COMPLETE BOYCOTT

CITIZENS' UNANIMOUS VERDICT

CHITTAGONG, Nov. 24.

At a largely attended public meeting held at the Town Hall a resolution was passed recording the protest of the citizens at the manner the Statutory Commission was formed and urging complete boycott of the Simon Commission by the people especially by the legislatures.—Free Press.

The Council of the Trade Union Congress has decided to suspend affiliation of the National Union of Seamen for support which the latter had given to the non-Political Miners' Union.—Reuter.



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EDITOR'S CHOICE OF "VANITY FAIR"

EFFECT OF LITERATURE ON MIND.

REPLY TO QUESTIONNAIRE

"The Spectator" recently addressed a questionnaire to a hundred distinguished people in Great Britain and Overseas asking them which three books had most influenced their career. The paper summarises the replies in the following interesting article.

Mr. Bernard Shaw made a characteristic "riposte." "Who told you my career was influenced by three books? Whoever did was pulling your leg." Dean Inge, on the other hand, admits the impeachment and gives our readers these three (indeed four) chosen volumes: "St. John's Gospel" and the "Epistle of St. Paul's," "The Dialogues of Plato," "Plotinus," "The Rev. R. J. Campbell sends us the following interesting card: Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress,"—the love of my youth and never abandoned. "Lux Mundi" in Oxford days. Of many good books of a later period I might single out Henry Jones' "Idealism as a Practical Creed," as having made a great impression on my mind." Mr. Garvin, who has read as hard as any man that ever lived, writes to say that "to name any three out of the many books I have read would convey a false impression in my case." Sir Edmund Gosse says: "I have lived all my life among books, and I cannot distinguish three or thirty of three hundred as having particularly influenced my career."

Lord Knutsford is emphatic, for his post card reads, "No books." Lord Charnwood suggests Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" Tennyson's "In Memoriam" and "The Gospel according to St. Mark." Sir Oliver Lodge cites the following: "Smile's 'Self Help,' Tyndall's 'Heat,' and Matthew Arnold's 'Literature and 'Dogma.'" In curious confirmation of great minds thinking alike, we have received the following remarkable post card from Mr. Max Beerhohn's retreat on the Riviera: "Samuel Smiles's 'Self Help,' and 'Thrift' by the same author, are the books that most moulded me in my malleable youth, but Sir Arthur Helps's 'Friends in Council' was also a great revelation, and has been a lasting guide."

Mr. Thomas Mac-lowe for thirty years editor of the "Daily Mail"—writes to us as follows: "I do not think I can tell you what books have influenced my career. I have read many authors, but I cannot lay a responsibility upon the dead which the living would perhaps be unwilling to ac-

cept. The book I have read and re-read with the greatest pleasure during the past fifty years is "Vanity Fair." Sir Frederick Lugard writes: "I much regret that I find it quite impossible to name three books. Shakespeare alone stands pre-eminent as an influence." Sir Frank Swettenham writes. "I don't know whether any book has influenced me greatly, but as books which have given me much, I should name: Horace's "Odes," "The Statesman" (Sir Henry Taylor), "The Martyrdom of Man."

A HEAD MASTER'S CHOICE.

Dr. Cyril Norwood, the Head-Master of Harrow, finds that "it is difficult to pick out three books, and I cannot name those which have influenced my career. Those which have most influenced mind at fiftieth stages of youth and have not lost their powers are, in chronological order: Tennyson's Poems, "The Gospel of St. John," Browning," Sir Josiah Stamp has deeply philosophic tastes for one who is famous as an economist and administrator. His choice is: "(1) 'Sartor Resartus.' (2) James' 'Varieties of Religious Experience.' (3) is more difficult. There are several candidates: Marshall's 'Principles of Economics' for continuing of influence, Graham Wallas 'L'Evolution Creatrice,' and Whitehead's 'Science and the Modern World' for philosophic background." Sir Valentine Chiloe writes as follows: "I regret I cannot possibly specify any three books as having had a great or decisive influence on my career. Speaking generally, I have taken perhaps the greatest interest in history and travels and poetry, and might mention in this connexion, Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall,' Seely's 'Expansion of the British Empire,' Marco Polo and Wordsworth's 'Poetic Sonnets.' Mr. H. W. Nevins finds it "hard to exclude the great influence of a few among the writings collected in the Bible and the works of Goethe, Wordsworth, and Ruskin, but as you asked definitely for three books only, I should say, though with great hesitation, 'The Prometheus' of Aeschylus,

"Gulliver's Travels," and Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus." Mr. Murray Allison's choice is: "Emerson's Essays." Montaigne's Essays, White's Selborne." Miss Maude Royden, searching for something more individual than the Bible, Shakespeare, and Shelley, gives us "The Imitation of Christ," "The System of, mate Nature" by Professor J. Arthur Thomson, and one chapter only (that called "Prayer as Understanding") in "Concerning Prayer" by Mr. Harold Anson. Dr. Shadwell finds it almost impossible to single out particular books, but considers that Mill on "Liberty" made the most distinct impression on his mind. It gave him "great delight when at school, for it taught me that I might think for myself, which I had always done, but was told I ought not to do at that age. The two books from which I have learnt most are, I think, Aristotle's "Ethics" and Aquinas's "Theologia," or perhaps Spinoza. But the book that has given me the most pleasure, if it can be called a book, is Schubert's Songs."

MR. BENNETT'S SELECTION.

Among the greatest of living novelists our readers will certainly place Mr. Arnold Bennett, and his selection is very interesting. It is Herbert Spencer's "Introduction to the Study of Sociology," Dostoevsky's "The Brothers Karamazov," Matthew Arnold's earlier poems. Mr. E. F. Benson adds a philosophical aside to his selection: "No book that is worth reading ever had anything but a bad influence on any author. What he invariably picks up (if he picks up anything) is its defects. Its merits are always the incommunicable secret of the individual writer. But usually he picks up nothing. The three books that have thus most influenced me are: (1) 'Le Livre de la pitie et de la mort,' by Pierre Loti. I derived from it a poisonous streak of sentimentality. (2) "Othello," by Ouida, from which I caught an adolescent habit of rich' description. (3) "Wuthering Heights," by Emily Bronte, from which I learned clumsy mechanism." Mr. Hugh Walpole agrees in part with Mr. Bennett, for his selection is, "The Brothers Karamazov," "The Collected Poems" of Browning, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's choice is: Froissart, Edgar Allan Poe, Meyers's "Human Personality." Mr. George Moore writes to say he has considered "the difficult question you put to me. I cannot tell what books have influenced me, but I can say that the authors that have influenced me are, Shelly, Gautier, and Turgenev Shelley in my youth, Gautier in early manhood, Turgenev in middle age, and my admiration of these writers continues unchanged." Mr. Maurice Baring says: "I do not believe anyone can tell what particular book has influenced him most. A man is part of everything he has read as well as of everything he has met, but if you ask what I think the best story in the world, I would reply without hesitation the "Odyssey," the second best "Don Quixote."

Only one doctor has answered our inquiry. Sir William Arbuthnot Lane sends us the following: "Mental and Moral Science," by Bain of Aberdeen, Jevon's "Logic" and the Works of Darwin.

this scheme and have contributed to the very successful results which we can all see for ourselves. Lady Wilson and I have both much enjoyed coming here this afternoon and meeting again so many of our friends in Bombay at the commencement of another season, and we hope to have many opportunities of seeing you many times again in the course of the next few months.

In the hope that they will prove to be a source of lasting pleasure and benefit to the European residents of Bombay I now have much pleasure in declaring the New Baths open."

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S DIMES

NEW BENEFICIARIES

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, sen., who has long been noted for giving shiny new dimes to children whom he meets, if they happen to take his fancy, has enlarged the circle of his bounty, says the New York correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian" on October 26. The aged multi-millionaire is now presenting dimes to his golf partners if they beat him. Since his companions on the links are almost exclusively drawn from the ranks of men of great wealth these

dimes are valued, it is to be supposed more for their historic value than for their intrinsic worth.

The financial risk involved in his new policy is not very great. Despite his 88 years Mr. Rockefeller plays an excellent game. He rarely takes more than 50 on the nine holes of his private course at Pocantico Hills, New York. He plays there every morning at 10-30 all summer, and in the winter goes to Florida and follows the same routine. Each afternoon he helps the consumption of petrol by taking a long automobile ride.

TWENTY MOST BEAUTIFUL CITIES

SIR MICHAEL SADLER'S CHOICE

Writing in "The Observer," Sir Michael Sadler, the Master of University College, Oxford, asks:—

What are the twenty most beautiful towns in the world? The twenty with the greatest charm and character? A quarrelling game, because the rules are not fixed. And few have travelled far enough to judge as between rival claims. May one player make a start and hazard a list, but not in any order of merit?—Rome, Florence, Venice, Sienna, Athens, Constantinople, Paris, Stockholm, The Hague, Budapest, Nuremberg, Salzburg and Zurich, Alton,

"PRO-BRITISH" HISTORY IN AMERICA

TEXT-BOOKS TO BE BURNED

Chicago is to have a bonfire of all "pro-British" books now on the shelves of the Public Library says the New York correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian" in a cable to that paper on Oct. 23 last; Mr. U. J. ("Sport") Herrmann, a chum of Mayor Thompson's, is supervising the removal of the books from the shelves. These will be burned with ceremony at the shore of the lake.

It has been discovered that when Chicago was burned to the ground in 1871 Queen Victoria sponsored the movement for the restoration of the library. She gave books herself, and endorsed the activities of others in giving books and raising money. Seven thousand volumes were sent from London at that time. Some are still on the shelves, and these will not be burned.

Mr. David Saville Muzzey, of Columbia University, the well-known historian, has sued former Congressman John J. Gorman, for £20,000 for criticising the former's school history as unpatriotic and pro-British. Mr. Muzzey says Gorman attributed to the author the sentiments he quoted from George III.

The American editorial writers, says a Reuter's message to the same paper, condemn the move.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 25TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Juthabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, your life will prove to you and to your family neither a blessing nor a curse, neither will it be quite odorous, tasteless, (like one of the latest brands of castor oil) nor quite highly tasty or pungent. A sort of humdrum existence many times and an active flash in the pan living now and then. What falls to the lot of an average autoocrat, plutocrat or a bureaucrat. At a few petty successes you will be elated, and your breast will swell with illegitimate pride, and when defeat stares you in the face you will prove a turncoat, and your defection will be somewhat after the manner of some of our present-day Chinese Generals, who, one day join Hang Wang Flang Twang's army and desert it, as mice do a sinking ship, and join Chu-Chun-Poon-Boon-Whoon's army the next day, re-joining the first-mentioned party almost the third day. About your home life you will be blessed with a real "Angel," but the brute of man that you are you will not realise her outward and intrinsic value (making due allowance to facial frailties and farces peculiar to her sex); until she, meeting with a lukewarm reception at your hands goes to the eternal land of divine angels, and you either marry (or, or—) another one, who will fully avenge (unconsciously, of course), her predecessor's wrongs! Such is exacting Nature's law. Repentance then is too late. Of what avail afterwards to write blood-curdling "In Memoriam" notices, and even giving huge sums in charity with such description as "In loving, never-fading, never-to-be-faded remembrance of my dear angel of this earth who," etc., etc. Oh, the hypocrisy of it all!

time to fill columns by trying to explain how it is possible in this post-war era for the mayor of one of the most progressive cities in the United States successfully to indulge in the old trick of "twisting the lion's tail." When the Muzzey libel suit comes to trial the truth will probably be manifest.

There is an element of the population of the United States of comparatively recent arrival mainly in cities, that has brought with it acute anti-English prejudices. This element belongs for the most part to the Democratic party, and therefore when a politician like Mr. Thompson, a Republican, flays the anti-British standard he loses very few votes on his own side, because his own partisans do not take the matter seriously, but he does gain from the Democrats just enough votes to carry him into office for in Chicago, the elections...are close and exciting.

Angouleme, Quebec, Agra, Benares, Edinburgh, Bath and Oxford.

Fatpahr Sikri, though one of the loveliest, I leave out because it is deserted. Benares I doubt because the one lovely thing in it is the curved escarpment of the river front. Amsterdam I hanker after but it is not what it was. Durham deserves a place. And, if it were less squalid within its walls, Aigues Mortes. And there is Sydney, and the great cities in South America, and Jerusalem and Toledo. But as a target the list must stand.

RESURGENT TURKEY

HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION

MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA'S MEMORABLE SPEECH

Below is the summary of the second portion of Mustafa Kemal Pasha's memorable speech, in the Congress of the People's Party held in Angora:

Mustafa Kemal Pasha had to encounter many difficulties in the work he had undertaken. He was severely criticised by his adversaries, and opposition, both secret and open, to his activities was ever on the increase. He had to face all these obstacles boldly. On the other hand telegrams were pouring in the court of the Sultan, demanding the immediate dismissal of the ministers in whom the country had no confidence. A third fact was a difference of opinion between Ali Fawad Pasha, the commander of the Western forces and the British officials. Mustafa Kemal interfered and his efforts succeeded in the evacuation of Merzifoon, and Samsun, by the British army.

ABORTIVE NEGOTIATIONS.

When the Turkish Government found that all efforts to put down the Nationalist movements, were futile, and instead of being crushed the movement was spreading fast in Anatolia, they decided to negotiate with the leaders of this movement with a view to come to a settlement. The late Abdul Karim Pasha served as an intermediary between the two parties. On the night of 27th and 28th of September 1919 Abdul Karim Pasha had a long discussion with Kemal Pasha on telephone. This discussion continued for nearly eight hours, but they could not come to any decision. As a result, three days after this discussion, Damad Faried Pasha, the Minister, had to tender his resignation.

It was at this time that some people from Trebizond wanted to send a delegation to Stamboul to negotiate with the Government. But their object was frustrated and the Chief-Officer of Trebizond was arrested. The Government tried to send some mischief-mongers to Anatolia—and through them to create dissensions among the Sultan's Government. Again it was not succeed in this. Instead the Provisional Body that the Ghazi Pasha had formed, by its achievements impressed the Stamboul public. It was this body which freed Stamboul from the hands of the Sultan's Government. Again it was this body, which prevented the hasty actions of those of the Nationalists who wanted to proved to Stamboul, and bring the authorities to their senses by using force. On the whole this body had its influence on all sides, and at last even the Allies were impressed by its achievements.

CHANGE IN MINISTRY.

On 12th October 1919 the Sultan invited Ali Raza Pasha, and appointed him Prime Minister. There was a marked difference in this new Ministry and the old one presided over by Damad Farid. This new ministry was not an enemy of the Anatolian Nationalists. Its attitude was not one of hostility but of reconciliation. When Ali Raza Pasha tried to come to a settlement, Mustafa Kemal laid down the following terms for his consideration:—

(1) if the Ministry is really in sympathy with the demands of the Nationalists then the Provisional Body will also be ready for peace.

(2) The new Ministry should not accept any proposal which would enable it to enter into any settlement about the future of the country before Parliament meets or before it is powerful enough to control the Government.

(3) The Turkish delegates to the Peace Conference must be men who enjoy confidence of the Turkish nation.

Besides proposing these terms, the Ghazi Pasha demanded that the new Ministry should declare its policy, those officers in the Turkish army who were opposed to the Nationalist movement should be dismissed, and they should be replaced by those who favoured this movement. A discussion continued for several days and it seemed that the Government were inclined to accept these terms and demands. A proof of this inclination on the part of the Government, was the inclusion in the Ministry of Jamal Pasha, who was supposed to be representing the views of the Nationalists. But this wish of the Government was not sincere. It was only another indirect way of crushing the movement.

Ali Pasha on the one hand expressed his willingness to accept these demands while on the other hand his efforts to crush the movement continued as before. Besides the new Ministry never expected a change in the attitude of the Allies, and they thought that this would bring peace. But Kemal Pasha and his party were fully aware of the dangers involved in any settlement against Turkey's self-respect and therefore did not stop their activities. Gradually they brought the whole of Anatolia under their sway. Now they

extended the sphere of their activities. Secret Societies were established in Stamboul the centre of reactionary movement and in Azmeer which was in the hands of the Greeks. It was time for the elections of Parliament. The Provisional Body wanted that the sessions of the Parliament should be held in Anatolia and not in Stamboul.

A MANLY REPLY.

At this very time an American tourist General Harvard who happened to be in Sivas had an interview with the Ghazi Pasha. He wanted to know from the Ghazi what would happen if after all the sacrifices of the Turkish nation, they did not succeed in their object. Ghazi Pasha's reply to this was, that he could not understand how and why they should not. If the worst happened and they failed he would think that the Turkish nation was dead.

The persons to whom Kemal Pasha referred in his speech included Rafat Pasha among others. Kemal Pasha had ordered Rafat Pasha to proceed to Konia Province and to establish order in that Province. But instead of obeying this order he wanted to be made an officer of another army, so Ghazi Pasha had to send him to put down the rebellion in Bolon. Rafat Pasha wanted to be assured that he would be given a very high post in the Turkish army. How strange it was to put forward such demands at a time when Mustafa Kemal did not occupy any responsible office but was ordered to be hanged?

Referring to Damad Sherif Pasha, Kemal Pasha said that he was the bitterest enemy of the Nationalist movement. Ali Pasha was not so seriously opposed to them. His only opposition was to the idea of putting an end to Sultanat and establishing "Jam-huzriyat" (Republic).

When the Stamboul Government sent Saleh Pasha to Amasia to negotiate with Kemal Pasha a reactionary movement appeared to grow strong in Sivas in the ranks of the "Friends of England". The affairs of this Association were managed by an English missionary called Farow. The reactionary movement seemed to spread not only in Sivas but in several other places and in spite of Kemal Pasha's wish that the sessions of the Parliament should be held in Anatolia, Ahmed Izzat Pasha, Jemal Pasha Merseini, and others opposed him.

In spite of these dissensions Ali Raza Pasha sent Sahb Pasha, the naval secretary, to Amasia to negotiate with Kemal Pasha. An agreement was arrived at by which it was accepted that Atna, Azmeer and Adrianople were Turkish provinces and their freedom was to be maintained. This agreement also implied that both "Sultanat" and "Khilafat" would be maintained and the elections would be carried on with complete freedom.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S MESSAGE

Moulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following message to the Press:—

An urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee will be held at Delhi on Sunday, the 27th November 1927 at the house of Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahab, or Moulana Mohamed Ali. Decisions of the following urgent matters will be made.

Welcome address to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan during his visit to India at Bombay; date and place of the Annual Sessions of the Khilafat Conference and publication of the views on Statutory Commission. All members of the Working Committee are earnestly requested to attend the meeting informing Mr. Shuaib Qureshi c/o Dr. Ansari about their arrival.

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